RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 223— BOMBAY. MONDAY SEPTEMBER 20 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
25 Sept.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	SALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,83

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,268

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Straits, China & Japan For Australia

*Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
24th Sept.	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
25th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
22nd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
29th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays. Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	24 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5345	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20-79. Telegrams: "Yusen."

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Bread Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,553/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used theirs exclusively or pertly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University at Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc, etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

CASTLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg Ballard Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,787
Third	1923	Rs. 116,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
1 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta)

ASSETS ..... Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) ..... Over Rs. 60,00,000

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION (as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver

On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 25th September, 1926, to the 5th October, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
Agents,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay,
7th September, 1926.

27334

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent.

The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1926-27 under their resolution No. 87 Log, dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality and superscribed 'Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALLABBHAI J. PATEL,
President
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
13th August, 1926.

27198

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

WE, the undersigned, the Joint Liquidators of the above Company, hereby invite sealed offers for the purchase of the cotton mill of the Company known as the Jivraj Baloo Mill, situate at Falkland Road and Sleater Road, Bombay, consisting of (a) freehold land, admeasuring 15824 sq. yds., (b) Fazandari land, admeasuring 5260 sq. yards, in respect of which the Company is both the Fazandar and the Fazandari Tenant, (c) the Fazandari rights in respect of fazandari land, admeasuring about 18438 sq. yards yielding an annual rent of Rs. 185-13-1 to the Company, (d) the Mill buildings standing on the lands (a) and (b), and (e) plant and machinery.

The Mill buildings are as follows:—

(1) The Mill building proper, containing all the requisite machinery and plant for spinning and weaving, engine boilers, etc.,

(2) Dyeing house, containing the requisite machinery for dyeing purposes.

(3) Mechanic shop, mixing room, blow room, card room, commodious godowns, and store houses.

(4) Managers bungalow, outhouses, stables, and kitchen.

The machinery abovementioned includes:—

a. 13200 Mule Spindles (Asa Lees & Taylor and Land).

b. 20316 Ring Spindles (Tweedle and Smalley Ltd.).

c. 663 Looms (Halls Hacking and Livesey).

d. Main Engine, Triple Expansion, 1250 I. H. P. (Musgrave and Sons).

e. Five Boilers, Lancashire Type. Four (Hick Hargreaves) One (Marshall & Co).

f. Auxiliary Machinery in Blow room (Lord Bros. Ltd., and Platt Brothers and Co., Ltd., and Asa Lees).

g. 86 Revolving Flat Cards (Ashworth & Tweedle & Smalley) and other machinery.

h. One bailing press with stillage adjustable yarn box: one set of six pumps with valve and piping. There are various other, Auxiliary Machinery (all by well-known makers) in the Mixing Room, Blow Room and Card Room, and in the Spinning, Weaving and Dyo House.

Every offer must be made on a printed form of offer which may be obtained on application and payment of Rupee one from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, for the Liquidators, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. The said printed form of offer specifies the conditions subject to which every offer will be deemed to be made. This form must be duly completed and sent to the undersigned accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1 lakh so as to reach them not later than 12 noon (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 9th day of October, 1926.

The said deposit of Rupees One lakh may be made in cash or by a cheque but in the latter case the cheque must be sent in a separate cover to the cover, containing the offer and will be cashed. If the relative offer is not accepted the amount of the cheque will be returned to the offerer without interest.

All offers duly complying with the aforesaid conditions will be opened and considered on the 9th October, 1926, or at the earliest opportunity thereafter and in the event of any offer being accepted notice of such acceptance will be communicated forthwith to the offerer by registered post to the address given by the offerer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.

If any offers are submitted through Brokers, the undersigned will pay 2 per cent. as brokerage on completion of the sale but not otherwise.

Further particulars if required and Orders to View may be had from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, at their address aforesaid.

The title deeds relating to the property can be inspected during office hours at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE.

The cover containing the offer and the cover containing the cheque should be addressed to the Joint Liquidators, the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., (In Vol. Liq.) C/o Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of Sept., 1926.

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE,
LESLIE BLUNT,
Joint Liquidators,

The Jivraj Baloo Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation),

C/o Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe,
Standard Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

27344

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 28th to 30th September, 1926, both days inclusive.

27316

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bombay House, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 25th September, 1926, to the 5th October, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay,
7th September, 1926

27333

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1926, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of September to the 18th day of October, 1926, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
A. A. ENGINEER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th September, 1926.

27349

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

FIRMS dealing in Pumping Machinery are hereby informed that the date to receive tenders for the supply of two Pumping Engines of High Duty for the Ahmedabad Water Works is extended up to the 30th October, 1926, instead of 30th September, 1926. Intending tenderers should submit their tenders accordingly.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department,
18-9-26.

27360

NOTICE.

WANTED—A PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 250—10—300 plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 70 per month. The candidate must have passed either the L.C.E., B.E., or any other higher examination. Applications stating caste, age, qualifications, past service, etc., together with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th October, 1926, at the latest. None over 40 years of age need apply. The applicant should state whether he knows Gujerati, cycling and riding. The selected candidate will be on probation for at least 6 months. The post is pensionable according to Municipal Rules.

Surat, 16-9-1926.

TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKAR,
Chief Officer,
Surat City Municipality.

27354

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on WEDNESDAY, the 15th and MONDAY, the 20th September, 1926, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis—

CHAUPATI ROAD from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 31st August, 1926.

27302

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE SALE SALE.

NOTICE.

UNDER the instructions from a client the undersigned will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder a valuable collection of Jewel Ornaments consisting of Emeralds, Pearls and Diamonds worth about several Lacs of Rupees on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 25th and 26th September, 1926, at 12 o'clock at No. 13, Narain Prasad Babu Lane, (near Jain Sewtamber Temple, Cotton Street, Calcutta), on account and risk of the concerned.

Inspection can be had on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 23rd and 24th September, 1926, from 2 to 4 p.m. at the above-mentioned place.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

D. CHAKRABUTTY,
Solicitor.

8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
'Phone No. 1118, Cal.

27361

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 50 pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 28th September, 1926.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender within two months from the date of acceptance of the same, and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tender for Bullocks."

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, free of charge, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17-9-1926.

27350

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, etc., and providing drainage arrangements in the private street known as Love Lane Cross Lane off Love Lane, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

The names of all the partners constituting the firm should be invariably specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy as deposit, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th September, 1926.

27348

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KAVASJI MANCHERSHAW DOCTOR of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 77, Medowa Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being Plot No. 96-C of the Board's Gamdevi Estate, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 7305, part of Cadastral Survey No. 433, Malabar Hill Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2651 and Street No. 2-C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Babulnath Road, on or towards the West by the property of Kesar, widow of Sha Jekisondas Gangadas Shroff and others, on or towards the North by the property being Plot No. 96-B agreed to be sold to Javerbai Mulraj and on or towards the South by Plot No. 97-A leased to Anandrao Harischandra Joshi and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1926.

PURNANAND, CURWALLA & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

27356

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT, SUIT NO. 1474 OF 1926.

To,
CHANDULAL PITAMBERDAS (Minor) Bhogilal Keshavlal (Minor), Pitamberdas Narotamdas, and Keshavlal Narotamdas.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that NANCHAND BHAGWANDAS have filed the above suit inter alia against you and the Court has fixed 7th October, 1926, for appointing Guardians ad-litem for the abovenamed Minors.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

14, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.

27351

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED NOORMAHOMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease or otherwise whatsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 14, Hummum Street, within the Fort and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

An equally divided moiety of all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof the present Fazandars are Soorajmal Gangaram Gulraj Gangaram, Gulabrai Gangaram together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon including situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, on Rangari Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which moiety contains by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts and bears Fazandars' Nos 19-20 and 21 A and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by Sweepers' Gulli, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Arrat Adam and on or towards the North by the other moiety belonging to Ahmed Abdulla which moiety is separated by a common well and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114 and C Ward Nos. 20, 21 (1) and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants and bears Cadastral Survey No. 1063 of the Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1926.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

27357

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NATHUBHAI BHUKHANDAS alias NATHALAL BHUKANDAS alias NATHOOBHAI BHUKHANDAS alias NATHOOBHAI BHOOKHANDAS alias NATHOOBHAI BHUKHANDAS BARFIWALLA alias NATHOOBHOY BHOOKHANDAS, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at the time of his death at House No. 92, C. P. Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai JADAV, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the said Nathubhai Bhukhandas, residing at House No. 92, C. P. Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of Shantilal Nathubhai, the minor son of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 27th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

27358

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN LEADING PRESS KNOWN as "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", ALSO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER" AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL, UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Mortgage debenture-holders and on account and risk of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., the assets of the said Indian News Paper Co., Ltd., including the Assets and Good-will of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, will be put up to Public Auction by virtue of the power of sale contained in the debenture trust deed, dated the 3rd day of April, 1925, and made between the said Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., of the one part and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Khurshed F. Nariman, Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgaumwalla and Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar the trustees of the other part by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The above is on view from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADA-CHANJEE & COY., Attorneys for the vendors at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay.
Tele. No. 22736.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BY ORDER OF MESSRS. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADON, ATTORNEYS FOR THE MORTGAGEE, BAI JENABAI, WIDOW OF JAN MAHOMED NOOR MAHOMED, AND ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF THE MORTGAGOR, AMOO MIYA SHAIK HUSSAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, 1926, at 4-30 p.m., at the premises.

Fazendari land with a dwelling house at Tandel Street admeasuring 15 feet 2 inches in breadth and 76 feet in length, Municipal B Ward No. 2783 and Street No. 55-59.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWSAJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only, Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

AMUSEMENTS.

"The SCARLET STREAK"
Chapters IV, V and VI
UNIVERSAL'S GREATEST SERIAL!
With JACK DAUGHERTY and LOLA TODD
The famous DEATH-RAY Invention and a thrilling tale of its rescue from International Crooks!
Also: A ticklish Comedy
"BED-TIME STORY"
AND highly artistic Egyptian and Indian Stage Dances and Songs by beautiful
MISS FARIDA
whose talented performance will capture your fancy!
Daily At: 5-15; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M
Sat., Sunday & Monday from 3-30 P.M.
RECORD LOW PRICES:
3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1/-
CROWN CINEMA
("UNIVERSAL" PICTURE HOUSE)
SANDHURST ROAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WHOLESALE INDENTING AGENTS to book orders for our fancy silk cloths, sarees, etc., for terms apply to JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Ludhiana.
A R3748

WANTED—PHYSICS-CHEMISTRY GRADUATE. Start 60-65, service pensionable. This side men preferred. Apply: HEAD MASTER, High School, Jodiya (Kathiawad).
A R3768

WANTED—SPARE TIME SECRETARIES. No security. Enclose stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND, Naiwara, Delhi.
A R3753

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas Stamp. Apply to: MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3747

WANTED—A GRADUATE, able to handle the upper standards. Pay between Rs. 60 and Rs. 80 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating full terms to the CHAIRMAN, EDWARD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Borsad, District Kaira.
A 27353

WANTED—A very good WEAVING MASTER, an ENGINEER, a DYEING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Applicants must be well-versed in the lines. Apply stating terms with testimonials and date of joining to Box No. 1811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3749

WANTED—3 BRANCH SECRETARIES for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras including the Native States (who has good influence and experience in Insurance business), on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 plus 100 with good prospectus, excluding the office establishment and building rent. Selected candidate must undergo training in the Head Office for one month. None but those, who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 2,000 need apply for further particulars to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., (Comprising the Live Stock Compensation Bureau) Mysore.
A 27314

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A portion of 1st floor of 41, Hammam Street, Fort. Opposite Diamond Jubilee Washing Coy. Apply to SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors.
C 27308

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

GENUINE MANGO and LICHI GRAFTS 3 yrs' old Rs. 25/, 2 yrs' Rs. 20, 1 yr's Rs. 13/ per doz. respectively. ADVANCE essential. CATALOGUE to be had at one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GRAFT-STORE, DARBHANGA.
F R3761

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

THE DACCA TRADING CORPORATION, Established 1921, Dacca.—Extensive House for Dacca Buttons. Samples Rs. 2 on inspection.
T R3685

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE.—One "FORD" Light Delivery Van, 1925 Model, in good working order. Offers invited. EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO., 173, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N 27336

LOST AND FOUND,

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

The Klondike Stampede!
Turn out! Turn out on the long trail—down the seething waters of Rink Rapids, turbulent, treacherous—on to Five Fingers, whose knuckled pinnacles reach up, clutching, like the stiff digits of a drowning man—up through the sifting snowflakes of Chilkoot Pass, cruel, forbidding, toying with men, stripping them of strength and manhood, wrecking their courage, breaking their hearts, sucking them in, swallowing them—all but the strong, who, toiling on, hungry, frost bitten, answer the magic call—Gold!
First National Pictures

Frank Lloyd presents

WINDS of CHANCE

10 Reels

Rex Beach's Romance of the Klondike Gold Rush

With

Anna Q. Nilsson **Ben Lyon**
Viola Dana **Victor McLaglen**

and a great supporting cast including Dorothy Sebastian, Hobart Bosworth, Claude Gillingwater, Philo McCullough and John T. Murray

Directed by Frank Lloyd
maker of "The Sea Hawk"

A First National Picture

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME:— 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT

Under the auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Parsee Rajkiya Sabha

A Musical Concert

By MASTER CHANDRASHEKHAR,

who is only 10 years old and who sings and plays most wonderfully on about 25 various instruments will be held under the presidentship of

Mr. BHULABHAI J. DESAI (Advocate) at

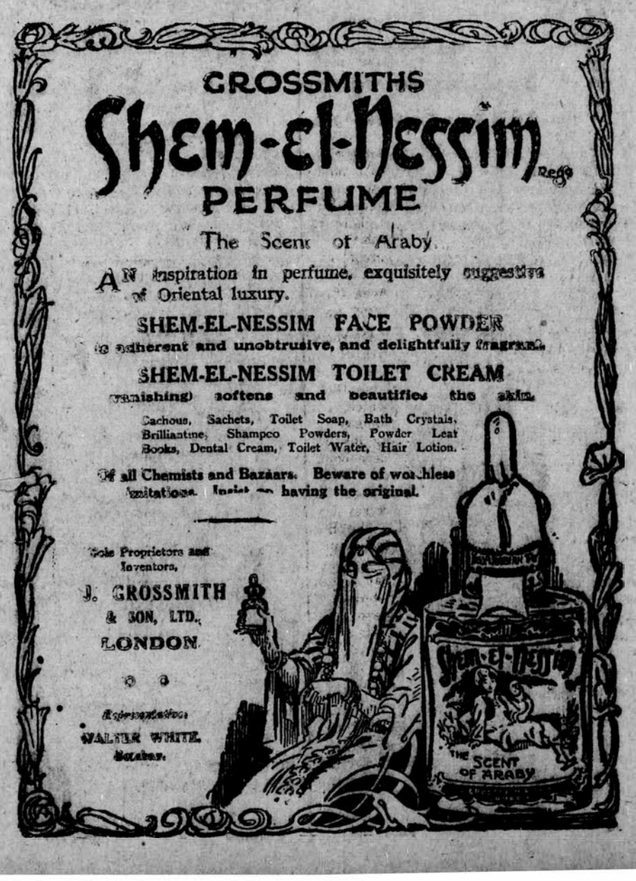
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

On MONDAY, 20th September at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

The entire proceeds will go in aid of the School for the Depressed Classes at Matunga, conducted by Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

TICKETS:— Rs. 5; 3; 2; 1 and As. 8.

Tickets can be had from (1) The "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Fort, (2) The Congress House, Girgaum Back Road and (3) 45, 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar and (4) Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Monday, 20-9-26 from 2 p. m. (S. T.)


GROSSMITHS
Shem-el-Nessim Regd
PERFUME
The Scent of Araby
AN inspiration in perfume, exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.
SHEM-EL-NESSIM FACE POWDER
Coherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.
SHEM-EL-NESSIM TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.
Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD.,
LONDON
Representative:
WALTER WHITE.
Bombay.
THE SCENT OF ARABY

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Bay storm lies as a deep depression near Sutna and shows signs of moving in a north-westerly direction. The Kathiawar storm moved out last night into the North-East Arabian Sea near Dwarka. Its direction of motion is uncertain as the telegraphs have broken down in Kathiawar and observations are lacking but it is probably moving in a north-westerly direction.

Rainfall has been widespread from Upper Burma to Gujarat with some very heavy falls in the neighbourhood of Sutna. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, the West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India West, North Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts.—Moulmein and Toungoo two inches, Kyaukpyu six, Akyab three, Bhamo two, Ranchi one and a half, Balasore and Hazaribagh one, Purnea three, Benares, Allahabad and Lucknow three-quarters, Mainpura and Mount Abu one, Sutna four, Saugor one, Jubbulpore six, Seoni three, Pachmarhi and Pendra one and a half, Raipur four.

Forecast.—An increase in the West United Provinces and in the West of Central India.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 18.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th Sept. 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 18. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
olaba Point	0 27	67 00	45 63	47 33
Fort ..	0 47	99 20	52 56	
J.J.Hospital	0 24	80 90	49 96	

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 18th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.722 inches (0.99 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.607 " (.121 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.053
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degree
" (wet bulb) " 77.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.2 degrees (1.7 below normal
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees (0.1 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SS W
Velocity " " 7 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 151 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.37 inches
Total rainfall during the month 7.72 "
" " " year 70.09 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th September, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the central parts. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal in most of the area.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.19in. of rain and Allahabad 0.25in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and lightly to moderately over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and in excess in parts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in lower Sind and below normal in upper Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.76in. of rain, Rajkot 0.40in., Bhavnagar Para 2.88in., Surat 0.93in., Deesa 0.88in. and Neemuch 1.36in. Skies are heavily clouded over Kathiawar and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The air is more humid than usual in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was in considerable defect in east Kathiawar and in slight to moderate defect in Gujarat and Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.25in. of rain, Amraoti 0.31in. and Raipur 1.55in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the eastern parts. Temperature was locally above normal in the west Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.37in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.06in., Marmugao 0.89in. and Karwar 0.69in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal at Ratnagiri. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 83.2 deg. (2 deg. below normal) and the lowest 76.7 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.19in. and Belgaum 0.25in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Temperature also did not differ much from normal.

General Remarks.—The Kathiawar storm is now near Rajkot and is moving very slowly in a north-westerly direction. The storm from Orissa is now over the north-east of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the south-east Madras. The only principal amount which remains to be mentioned is 2.09in. at Mangalore. Temperature remains markedly below normal in most parts of north-west India.

Forecast.—Increase in the central parts of the country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON FRIDAY THE 18TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.25	—0.37	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.82	4.94	—2.12	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	39.02	21.90	17.12	34.77
Lahore ..	..	16.33	14.54	+1.79	19.02
Hissar ..	..	18.50	10.87	+7.73	14.47
Ambala ..	..	27.96	22.18	+5.78	30.49
Delhi ..	..	23.81	21.32	+2.49	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.04	25.69	22.34	+3.35	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	23.79	21.76	+2.03	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.19	32.31	31.22	+1.09	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	23.05	30.11	—7.06	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.25	26.85	31.96	—5.16	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.08	2.20	—0.12	3.68
Karachi ..	..	19.60	5.88	13.72	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	10.27	9.06	+1.21	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	21.72	17.86	+3.86	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	28.42	21.00	+7.42	24.21
Kotah ..	..	39.46	25.33	14.13	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.07	120.95	56.28	64.67	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	0.06	41 12	12.88	28.24	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.76				13.52
Veraval ..	0.40	19.69	12.22	+7.47	18.80
Rajkot ..	2.88	32.96	23.51	+9.45	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	0.96	27.72	18.9	+8.76	21.20
para ..			36.82		
Surat ..	..	57.52		20.70	40.96
Ahmedabad ..	0.88	45.76	26.80	18.96	28.83
Deesa ..	1.36	37.93	22.74	15.19	24.70
Central India W.			26.19		
Neemuch ..	0.09	42.79		16.60	29.19
Indore ..	0.25	23.28	28.57	—5.29	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.10	36.36	47.55	11.19	55.11
Saugor ..	..	40.95	42.94	×8.39	48.83
Hoshangabad	0.12	51.33	24.87	+1.02	29.63
Khandwa ..	..	25.89	24.25	+6.20	31.30
Akola ..	0.31	30.45	25.64	—7.15	36.05
Amraoti ..	..	18.49	40.04	+1.78	48.97
Nagpur ..	..	41.82	42.99	—1.66	51.90
Chanda ..	1.55	41.33	42.24	—7.27	50.83
Raipur ..	0.37	34.97	63.91		
Konkan—				+3.09	70.63
Bombay ..	1.06	67.06	99.16	18.39	99.98
Ratnagiri ..	0.89	108.55	83.14	—0.54	92.95
Mormugao ..	0.69	82.60	104.65	11.48	120.12
Karwar ..	..	93.17	16.06		
Bombay Deccan				—2.37	22.23
Malegaon ..	..	13.69	15.27	+0.26	22.36
Ahmednagar ..	0.01	15.01	15.05	×1.12	27.11
Poona ..	0.19	19.17	19.15	+2.72	28.45
Sholapur ..	..	24.87	11.80	1.70	29.90
Bijapur ..	0.25	13.50	36.92	+8.12	50.13
Belgaum ..	..	44.80			
Hyderabad—			21.39	+6.10	27.53
Aurangabad ..	..	27.49	33.05	—3.22	40.08
Nizamabad			22.08		
Indur ..	..	27.86		—5.67	32.27
Hyderabad ..	..	16.41			
Malabar—	2.09				
Mangalore ..	..	96.29	103.50	—7.21	125.68
Calicut ..	0.26	104.64	84.84	19.80	117.16
Cochin ..	0.29	83.32	69.79	13.23	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.15	93.20	27.43	+1.83	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.06	36.96	19.40	17.56	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	0.03	26.65	21.81	+4.84	41.59
Bellary ..	..	7.86	8.93	—1.07	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	19.17	16.42	+2.75	31.23
Madras ..	..	8.59	13.33	—4.74	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	17.33	16.55	+0.79	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	6.55	4.99	+1.56	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	12.28	9.45	+2.83	33.18
Negapatam ..	0.39	4.89	9.22	—4.33	54.98

THE INDIAN PRINCES

The dealings of the Indian Government with the Indian ruling princes have always been a puzzle for people who want system and symmetry in politics. Since the Mutiny the habit has been to treat them rather as 'faithful allies' than as subjects. The rule is not to interfere with them, though all of them are autocrats whose administrations show every conceivable level of benevolence and efficiency—or the reverse. But now, after two or three sharp assertions of authority at the expense of minor princes, the Imperial power has manifested itself against the Nizam of Hyderabad, who is a mighty Mohammedan potentate and the ruler of a great territory. It may be true that his administration is as corrupt, inefficient and oppressive as the Indian Government declares it to be. But it is singular that its defects were not noticed until the Nizam dared to revive his hereditary claim to the territory of Berar and talked of negotiating with the Viceroy about it as equal with equal. Is it really inefficiency and corruption which the Indian Government dislikes in native rulers, or is it this uppish and independent temper? When one recalls how firmly the Indian Government supported the claims of "Mr. "A." (rather doubtful, according to Indian law) to be a fit and proper person to rule over millions of human beings in Cashmere, its moral standards seem a little capricious. And now we find one dispossessed prince appealing to Sikh sympathies, and again to Hindu nationalism, while the Nizam seems to be raising a Moslem agitation. One dislikes the association of these dubious autocrats with popular movements, but it is part of the fatality which is slowly mobilising all India against foreign rule.—"New Leader."

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Yesterday's slight reaction was followed to-day by a fall of 9 to 11 points. The market eased on further hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 3 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: There is no special feature in the American markets and no doubt both the trade and operators will avail the next U.S. Agricultural Bureau Report due on the 23rd inst. i.e. Thursday next.

With New York reported a slight decline the Marwari Bazar opened this afternoon at Rs. 317½ for Broach April/May. Throughout the sessions business was very scanty, the rate fluctuating between Rs. 317 and Rs. 318, finally closing at Rs. 317.3/4. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 318¼ and going upto Rs. 319 on buying by Offices closed at Rs. 318½.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 302¼ and going down to Rs. 302 on Commission Houses selling improved to Rs. 303 on Shroffs buying and finally closed at Rs. 302½. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 256-3/4.

In the ready market yesterday there was a slightly better feeling and a fair amount of business was put through.

Our markets for forward and ready business will remain entirely closed on Monday the 20th instant on account of "Barawafat," a Mahomedan holiday and our report will not be published.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Fully Good Broach April/May	318¼
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	257
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	303.1/2

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May	318
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	258
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	304
Fully Good Southerns Aug-Sept	324

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bengal Superfine M G	300/5	.....
Bengal Fine M G	265/75	.....
Bengal F G M G	240/50	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	265/70	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	235/40	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	335/40	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	330/35	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	310/15	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	270/80	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/50	.....
Broach F G M G	320/30	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250/60	.....
Muthia F G M G	235/40	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	350/60	.....
Westerns Good M G	305/10	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	320/25	.....
Cambodia F G M G	380/90	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	360/70	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	305/15	.....
Dhollera F G M G	310/15	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Jute.—Albion 460, Alliance 450, Anglo-India 350, Auckland 235, Barnagore 173, Bally 180, Birla 7/12, Belvedere 480, Budge-Budge 428, Caledonian 500, Champdani 145, Clive 35/2, Craig 4, Cheviot 257, Dalhousie 383, Delta 475, Empire 47/4, Fort Gloster 755, Fort William 268, Gondalpara 875, Gourepore 638, Hukumchand 118, Hooghly 72, Howrah 39, Kamarhatty 553, Kankanarrah 440, Kelvin 725, Khardah 420, Kinnison 953, Lansdowne 258, Lawrence 560, Lothian 430, Naihati 420, National 28/8, New Central 530, Northbrook 48, Nuddea 42, Orient 221, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 62, Soorah 25, Standard 400, Union 525, Waverly 6/6, Hessian 14/9, Jute 63/12.

Cotton:—Agra United /10, Dunbar 138, Keshavram Cotton 3/12.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation 4/10, Burma Corp 10/12, I.I. Still 7/2, Imperial Bank 1438, Imperial Cotty. 355.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Government securities were firm. 3½ per cent Government Paper 77/8; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 1/8/8; 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot
Buyers sh. 1/8-1/8.
Sellers sh 1/8-1/4.
Pale Crepe, Buyers sh. 1/7.3/4.
Pale Crepe Sellers sh. 1/8.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 18.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	93	659	449
Central India	8	34,91	3,085
Barsi and Nagar		329	626
Hyderabad-Gaorani		53	73
Berar		684	2,185
Central Provinces		84	1051
Total Comras	103	5,300	7,46
Dholera		511	159
N.W. Provinces		315	86
Rajputana		1 770	65
Sind-Punjab		1627	120
Broach		9	
Coompta & Dharwar		1840	4,834
Westerns-Northerns	45	2,849	3526
Cocoanada			505
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2 520	2685
Persian	276	651	514
American		2917	
Egyptian and African		3683	6050
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	424	24,142	2,9289

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 16 Sept, This year	Last year
Europe	1689	10,734	19,015
Japan & China	1,700	8558	18,063
Coast Ports		253	545
Up-country by Rail		5244	122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,887	5,279
Total	3,389	28,076	43,023

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.

	To-day's price.
October	16.05—.17
December	16.25—.15
January	16.34—.17
March	16.57—.14
May	16.80—.12
Middling Spot	16.85—.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 18.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.

	To-days price.
October	15.91—.35
January	16.14—.36
Middling Spot	15.94—.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
September		8.88—.02
October	8.76	8.79—.02
November	8.67	8.69—.03
December	8.72	8.73—.03
January	8.76	8.77—.03
February		8.78—.03
March	8.83	8.84—.03
April		8.84—.03
May	8.87	8.88—.03
June		8.86—.02
July	8.85	8.86—.02
August		8.81—.01
September	8.75	8.77
Middling Spot		9.42—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
September		16.48—.37
October		16.43—.22
November	16.25	16.18—.37
December		16.13—.29
January	16.05	16.08—.24
February		16.03—.24
March	15.90	15.99—.23
April		15.95—.22
May		15.93—.22
June		15.93—.22
July		15.88—.22
August		15.88—.22
September		15.88—.22
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot		18.15—.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	6.25—.10
Scinde Fully Good	6.55—.10
Scinde Fine	6.85—.10
Bengal Good	6.35—.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.65—.10
Bengal Fine	6.95—.10
Oomra Good	7.10—.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.40—.10
Oomra Fine	7.70—.10
Broach Good	7.35—.10
Broach Fully Good	7.75—.10
Broach Fine	8.15—.10

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 18.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Oct/Dec delivery buyers 31/1¼.
Jan/Apl delivery buyers 31/10½.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment buyers £17/10/0.
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £17/15/0.

London, Sept. 18.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment offered £15-7/8.
Market:—Maintained.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment nominal £18.1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Sept/Oct shipment quoted £7.1/2.
Castorseed, Bombay Sept/Oct shipment sellers £15-1/4.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £19.3/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £19-3/8.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 18.

Rair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot:—17.13/16.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 17/6.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/9.
July/Sept. 1927, per cwt 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/10-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 18.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 53/.
Rozario Santa, Fe, per 62½ lb. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 54/6.
Market:—Quiet and easier.
Wheat, Australian Jan/Feb shipment value 54/6.
Market:—Quiet and easier.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi September shipment sellers 54/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Sept/Oct. shipment sellers 54/6.
Wheat Afloat to the United Kingdom 1,395,000 quarters.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 18.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 102.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/10.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/1.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 109.2

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.12

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/6.

Ton eof Market:—Steady.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Sept. 1926.

Cotton	424 Bales.
Wheat	16,001 Cwts.
Linseed	1,349 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	82 Cwts.
Groundnuts	118 Cwts.
Castorseed	458 Cwts.
Rice	1,133 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,138 Cwts.
Cottonseed	198 Cwts.
Mowraseed	406 Cwts.
Gram	957 Cwts.
Juwar	1,208 Cwts.
Masur	97 Cwts.
Barley	3,375 Cwts.
Bajri	572 Cwts.
Coal	1,467 Tons.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1242.
Bank's buying D D 1302.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1325.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 133 3/4.
Bnk's buying 60 days 129.1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 147 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 186 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.85-7/16 17th instant.
London—Japan 2/0 17th inst.
London—Paris 172.00 17th inst.
London—Belgium 178.00 17th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 17th inst
London—Italy 134.00 17th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bank Telegraphic	175 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
American Dollars	275½
Hongkong Dollars	147½
Shanghai	186¾
Japan	133 1/2
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 18.

T.T. Berlin on London 20.37-1/2 —1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.11-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London 178.00 plus .25
T.T. Madrid on London 31.96 plus .19
T.T. Milan on London unquoted.
T.T. Berne on London 25.12
T.T. Paris on London 172.00 —.25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Gold £4/4/11½ 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 28-1/8d. 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 28-1/4d. 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 61.3/8 cts. 17th inst.
London Discount 3 Mos 4 17/32 per cent. 17th inst.
London Discount 6 Mos 4 11/16 per cent 17 inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 18.

	To-day's Rate.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-17/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4.11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5.3/4 p.c.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 2177/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 63/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 63/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 63/9.

London, Sept. 17.

Bar gold ready sh. 84/11½.
Silver ready d. 28/2.
Silver forward d. 28/4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Weak. Buyers satisfied. India bought. China sold. We think some further decline possible.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Ready:—21/7/3.
Vaida Bhadrva—Opening 21/7/6. Highest 21/7/6. At 5.30 p.m. 21/7/6
Vaida Asho—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 5.30 p.m. 21/7/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa Vaida:—Opening 0/8/0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 1/5/0.
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Ready:—63/13/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 63/12/0. Highest 63/12/3. At 6 p.m. 63/12/3.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 63/4/0. Highest 63/4/6. At 6 p.m. 63/4/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 18.

Silver:—China sold. Speculators the only buyers. Market dull.

	To-day's price.
Spot	17-15/16 —3/16
Forward	28.1/16 —3/16

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay September 15

To-day cotton mill shares ruled firmer and the tone of the market looks for further rise. To-day Century, New Great, Dyeing, Fazal, Pearl and Nagpore and Swadeshi were firmer. The rise is due to the holding capacity bearing much better of public and confidence in cotton mills, however the margin in cloth and yarn is every poor but it is seare that those mills now have good managements, now will not lose and paper consider the cotton mill sares are low. We quote:—Fazal 925, Pearl 498/12, Crescent 190, B. Dyeing 928, Century 401/4, Nagpur 551/4 Swadeshi 525, Simplex 152/8, New Great 340.

In cash there was very good enquiries. E.D. Sassoon mill shares, Apollo mill shares Elphinstone Mill shares, Birla Kilachand, Broach fine. We quote:—E.D. Sassoon 1/10, Apollo 8/8, Elphinstone 30.

In miscellaneous B. Burma Trading improved to Rs. 535, B.B. Petroleum to Rs. 6/4, Tata Oil to Rs. 46.

Imperial Bank of India fully paid up shares were dull to Rs. 1415.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	500	2	78	8
Baroda	50	4	83	8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	69	
Central	25	1½	27	
Eastern	£5	9 p.o.	83	
Imperial	500	40	1417	8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	355	
Union	5	040	3	10
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		23	
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	28	4
Indian Cement O.	350		160	
Katni Cement O.	100		137	8
Katni Cement D.	40		390	
Punjab Cement O.	10		8	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	47	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.o.	910	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.o.	144	
Central Province	100	7½ p.o.	117	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.o.	100	
Guzerat	100	6 p.o.	93	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	6 p.o.	102	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	73	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	81	
Pachora Jamner	100	5 p.o.	85	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	95	x D
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.o.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	732	1/2
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		178	2
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		260	
Scindia Steam	15—0—11			
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	76	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		742	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		1005	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	132	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity	100		67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1095	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	980	
Tata Power O.	1,000		565	
Tata Power P.	1,000		780	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press			466	4
Akbar	500		250	
Fort	475		140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1040	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India	1,000		960	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	530	
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	740	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100		280	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		18	
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	525	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	145	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11	4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	0-6 0	6 3
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		195	
Jost Engineering	100	10	105	
Mckenzie	100	30	415	
New Uni n Floor Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	690	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.o.y	142	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		78	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		222	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		61	12
Thacker	50		125	
Telephone	50	nil	35	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15		5	4
New India	25	ly	21	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.o	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	450	
Alliance	100		40	
Apollo	50		8	8
Assur Virjee	100		3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	923	12
Bombay Industrial	100		7	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	305	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o	150	
Broach Fine Counts	250		85	
Century	100	20y	401	4
Central India O.	100	16	551	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.o.	450	
Ceylon	100		45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		157	8
Coorla	100		140	
Crescent	100	4	190	
Currimbhoy	250		310	
David	500		300	
Dawn	250	40	760	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 6 9	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	243	12
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	100		30	

SILVER "EASY"

CHINA EXCHANGE LOWER.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 18.

London cabled news was as follows:—"Silver quiet and steady. China sold. India bought to cover sales. Market has a more steady appearance. Spot 28.1/8 and forward 28.1/4d.

New York silver was quoted at 61.5/8 cents.

China Exchange was lower, and was quoted at 2s. 9.1/8d. Hence, the Chockseys here were sellers, and the market was easy. The rates quoted were Rs 63.11 and 63-8 this evening for 1st and 2nd settlements respectively.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 18.
To-day's price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11½

London, Sept. 18.
To-day's Rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3.5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 12 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1½	61 8 0
Panchitcka Joint		52 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead, Rangoon		25 8 0
Lead Country		24 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

Emperor Edward	500		237	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	925	
Finlay	100	nil	135	
Framjee Petit	1,000		620	
Globe	100		53	12
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Idian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	386	4
Jamshed O.	250		70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		105	
Kilachand	25		4	14
Kohinoor	500		1070	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5700	
Madhora Scindia	100		25	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		135	
Madras United	250	15	505	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	30	1900	
Mathradas	100		120	
Meyer Sassoon	100		85	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		28	0
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		125	
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	160	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	340	
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70	
Pearl	250	12	498	12
Phoenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100		37	8
Sassoon Cotton	100		18	
Sassoon Silk	500		580	
Sholapur	1,000	450	890	
Simplex	250		152	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		37	8
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	620	
Swan	100		155	
Tata Mill O.	500		117	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2260	
Vishnu P.	500	35	970	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	510	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, September 18.

Ahmedabad				487 8
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	921-4	927-8	916 4	923-12
Century			385 4 5	385 401-4
Central India	545	551-4	545	551-4
Colaba Land				157-8
Crescent				190
Edward Sassoon				140
Fazulbhoy	922-8	928-12	917-8	925
Finalay				135
Globe				51 4
Gokak				117 8
Indian Bleaching				187-8
Indore Malwa				388 4
Kohinoor				1120
Madhowjee				140
Mathuradas				1:0
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				117-8
New Great	337-8	342 8	335	340
Pearl	495	498-12	491-4	495-12
Pabany				245
Phoenix				425
Simplex	145	152-8	145	142-8
Swadeshi				526
Swan Mills				155
Tata Mill				117-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				280
Bombay Steam				177-8
Tram Co. Ord.				18'-8
Bundi Cement				23
Central India Mining				28-4
Indian Cement				160
Katni Cement Ord.				137-8
Shivarajpur				47-4
Tata Hydro	1097-8	1100	1091-4	1092-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	61	62	60-12	61-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	217-8	226	212-8	222-8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY:

Bara Wafat: Bank Holiday.

Public Lecture on "Islam and Its Prophet" by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, "Arya Bhavan" next to Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Aga Mahammad Hussain Dehdashti presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Currency System as a Whole," University School of Economics, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY Sept. 23.

Municipal Corporations, 3.40 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba.) Arrl.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 3
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

Monday's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

Radio Programme.—Monday being a Public Holiday, there will be no concert on that day. A concert programme of Gramophone Records will be broadcast to-morrow (Thesday), at 7.00 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Australia per s.s. "Orvieto" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

Bombay Shroff Association.—Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will observe to-day (Monday) as a closed holiday on account of the "Chamber Jain Samvatsary."

Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund.—The collection of the above fund during the week ending 12th September amounted to Rs. 4,579-10. The total amount realized to date is Rs. 98,465-9.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union.—The sixth annual general meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union will be held at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant at Damodar Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel. All members and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.—A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Thursday the 23rd inst. at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) An illustrated lecture on "Indian Sculpture" will be delivered by O. C. Gangoly, Editor of the Art Journal 'Rupam.' The lecture is open to the public.

Islam and its Prophet.—Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Solicitor, will deliver a public lecture on "Islam and Its Prophet" at "Arya Bhavan," (ground floor), Sandhurst Road, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) whes Aga Mahammad Hussain Dehdashti will preside.

Music at Poona.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. A. K. Grant, D.S.O., and the Officers of the 1st Bn., the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, to-day (Monday) from 6.30 to 8 p.m. weather permitting Admission free.

Present Situation in Arabia.—"A general public meeting under the patronage of the Jamee-at-ul Olama, Bombay Presidency will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Anjuman Islam Hall, Bori Bunder. Moulana Shah Mohammed Abdul Aleem Sidiqi of Meerut who has recently returned from Arabia will speak about the crisis of the Najdis, the present situation of Arabia and the future dangers of the Arabs. It being the birth-day of the great prophet the meeting will end upon meelad Shareef."

Shankaracharya's Religious Discourse.—Under the auspices of the Karnataka Sabha, Bombay, Jagadguru Swami Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurthkoti) will give a religious discourse in Kanarese at the Saraswath Co-operative Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 9.30 p.m. to-day (Monday). All Karnataka residents of Bombay are cordially invited.

Social Service League, Bombay.—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the League will be held at it's Office (Sandhurst Road) on Friday the 24th instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.) The agenda of work will include (1) election of the League's representatives at the Conference of Institutions and Associations convened by the Hon'ble the Home Member for discussion regarding the operation and working of the Children's Act on 30th instant, and admission of new members.

Grand Charity Concert.—A Grand Charity Concert was arranged on Sunday evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in aid of the school for the Depressed Classes at Matunga. The command over 25 to 30 various instruments by a boy of 10 years is really wonderful and worth seeing.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood.—The 30th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood for the year 1925-1926 will be held at the Brotherhood Headquarters' "Mantri House," French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Sunday, the 26th instant at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—(1) To adopt the Annual Report and the Audited Abstract and Balance Sheet of the Accounts for the official year 1925-1926; (2) To elect Managing Committee for the year 1926-27; (3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1926-27; (4) To transact business arising out of the draft Annual Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of which seven clear days' notice has been given to the Honorary Secretaries.

Mill hands' Co-operative Conference.—The first Co-operative Conference of the members of the 19 Societies in the Mills of the E. D. Sassoon Co., Ltd., will be held in the Laxmi Cinema Theatre, Currey Road, to-morrow (Monday), the 20th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.) Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., will preside, and the Registrar Co-operative Societies and all prominent workers in the Co-operative line have been invited. The proceedings will be in Marathi; but the welcome address, the presidential address and the draft resolutions will be available in English also.

THEFT OF BRASS VASES.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 1 MONTH'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sergeant Gooch of the Esplanade Police Station placed William Thompson, an Anglo-Indian on a charge of theft.

It appeared that the accused who resided at the Strangers' Home went out for a drive with two others on the 15th instant and brought two brass vases valued at Rs. 7 when he came back. He tried to pledge the vases with a Marwari; but could not do so as the Marwari offered only Re. 1-8-0 for them. The Superintendent of the Home who was informed reported the matter to the police. It was ascertained by the police that the vases were stolen from the house of Rev. Cecil Francis Fortescue, Garrison Chaplain, residing at 17, Wandby Road.

The accused pleading guilty said that while committing the theft he was under the influence of drink.

As he had a previous conviction for theft, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT IN FORT

MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ INJURED

A motor accident which fortunately did not prove of a serious nature took place at 9 p.m. on Sunday at Mayo Road (opposite the Ranade Statue). Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Keshav Devji and two others were returning from Colaba Station after giving a send-off to Mahatmaji who left for Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Mail. As they were driving along Mayo Road, a taxi-car No. 3918 came at great speed from the Churchgate Station side. In order to avoid a serious collision, the driver of Mr. Jamnalal's car, turned it to the left, in Churchgate Street. While so turning abrubtly, the car capsized, throwing out the occupants. Mr. Bajaj and Mr. Devji received slight injuries but were able to proceed home.

The driver of car No. 3918 was taken to the police station.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay was held on Sunday afternoon at the Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, Bakehouse Lane, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, the Vice-President of the Institute presiding. An unusually large number of members both from the city and the mofussil attended the meeting. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Talmaki, H. L. Kaji, S. K. Bole, V. C. Jadav of Surat, C. S. Deole, Professor Bhagwat, etc.

After the minutes of the previous meetings were sanctioned, Mr. Deodhar moved the adoption of the eighth annual report of the Institute for the year ended March 31, 1926. (The report has already been published in these columns). The motion was unanimously adopted.

The members then proceeded to elect office-bearers for the current year. Before any proposals were moved, Mr. Deodhar appealed to the members to elect only such persons as could spare sufficient time to work conscientiously in the interest of the movement and not to be led away by communal or personal bias.

The names of Mr. G. K. Deodhar and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas were proposed for the presidentship of the Institute. On votes being taken by ballot, Mr. Deodhar, who got 65 votes against Sir Lallubhai getting 20, was elected the president. Professors H. L. Kaji and Bhagwat were proposed for Vice-Presidentship out of whom Professor Kaji was elected. Messrs. Kharas and Parulkar were elected auditors.

The six members on the Council of Management of the Institute were then elected.

A resolution asking the Institute and its branches to buy their supply through the agency of co-operative societies wherever possible was moved by Professor Bhagwat and was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then terminated after transacting some minor business on the agenda, with a vote of thanks for the Chair.

INCIDENT AT BORI BUNDER

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND INSULT

PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT AGAINST RY. OFFICIAL.

R. G. James, Deputy Station-master, Victoria Terminus, T. H. Adams, a Police Sergeant and E. J. Marshall, a Sergeant of the Watch and Ward Department of the G.I.P. Rly. were charged before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday evening, with insult and assault by Prabhudas Vallabhdas a third-class passenger.

Prabhudas giving evidence as complainant said that on April 1, last at 9 p.m. he and his family boarded the carriage of a passenger train for going to Pandharpur, at Victoria Terminus. There was no label on the carriage and there were about a dozen persons inside it. At about 10 p.m. the first accused who came there with the third accused and another asked him to get out of that compartment as it was reserved for Europeans. The complainant refused to do so, as it was not reserved. The third accused tried to bring him out forcibly, but he reported the matter to the Stationmaster. The first accused, however, returned with the other two accused and police. The second and the third accused entered the compartment and catching hold of him by his neck thrashed him (complainant) out of the compartment, as a result of which he fell down on the platform, and found his wrist-watch missing. At the instance of the Stationmaster he was dragged by the police to the Police Station and was released on bail after mid-night. He was informed that proceedings were instituted against him, and he was present at the Court on April 7 as asked; but he was not called by the Magistrate. He filed the complaint on April 13.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vaz who conducted the defence, witness said he never abused any one of the accused.

After taking evidence of another witness who stated that there were no labels on the compartment boarded by the accused, the case was postponed to October 1.

A FATAL FALL.

At an inquest touching the death of Bapu Bala (40) held at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner, on Sunday morning, a verdict of death by fracture of the base of skull, the deceased having accidentally fallen down from a window at Duncan Road, was returned by the jury.

It appeared that the deceased arrived in Bombay on Saturday night, and went to his nephew residing on the first floor of a house on Duncan Road. He went out to spit from the window; but fell down as he lost his balance. As the deceased was unconscious and was bleeding, he was removed to the J. J. Hospital in a gharry, but he died on the way.

A DRUNKARD'S SAD END

Shinwar Manwell, a Christian (30) was found hanging on Saturday night by a rope round his neck, one end of which was tied to a pole in a shed near his house on Mori Road, Mahim. The deceased used to drink heavily. On Saturday afternoon after having a heavy drink, he went out at night telling his wife that he was going on duty. But a neighbour who came at about midnight from Poona found him hanging off, and artificial respiration was tried; but the man was dead. The police who were informed by the relatives removed the body to the morgue on Sunday.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Sunday, a verdict of suicide by hanging in a drunken fit was returned.

NAWAB OF BELHA ARRESTED

STORY OF DISHONOURED CHEQUES

Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station with Sergeant Beart raided the Unity Hall situated at Rabish Road, on Sunday night, and effected the arrest of Mr. Abdul Rasul Abdul Khan, the Nawab of Belha and two other Gujaratis in his employ residing there. The Nawab was brought to the Princess Street Police Station and was kept in the lock-up for the night as he could not furnish any bail.

It is understood, the Nawab had of late hired the Unity Hall Bungalow at a monthly rent of Rs. 350 and had been living there in stately style. He had engaged a Private Secretary, four Pathans and several other servants. It appears he was frequenting many well-known business houses in Bombay, and was buying goods from some of them on approval and in some cases he issued cheques. A cheque for a sum of Rs. 10,000 was given to Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Sons and it was, as alleged, dishonoured. Another cheque for a sum of Rs. 1,300 was drawn by the Nawab in favour of Messrs. Kanga Brothers, Jewellers of Princess Street, for purchases made by him. But on presentation at the Bank, it was dishonoured. The firm, therefore, filed a complaint with the Police at the Princess Road Police Station; and the above action was taken. The police believed that there might be several such transactions done by the Nawab, and further inquiries are in progress.

FIRE AT DHANJI STREET

A fire broke out in the shop of one Abdul Husein Molla Alibhai, a glass merchant, on the ground floor of Noor Mansion, at Dhanji Street, Agiary Lane, at about 7.45 a.m. on Sunday morning. The building which is a two-storeyed one belongs to Jatterali Fazalbhoy, and its upper floors were used as godown. It appears, that Police Constable, No. 1065, and one Hooseinali Dawoodbhai, who were the first to see the smoke coming out of the shop broke the glass of the fire alarm and called for the fire-brigade. The Byculla, Bhuleshwar, Mandvi and Babula Tank Fire-brigades arrived on the scene and put out the fire within an hour. The property in the shop were insured. The extent of damages and the cause of the outbreak could not be ascertained.

GANAPATI CELEBRATIONS

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

In connection with the Ganapati Festival, the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society arranged a programme of singing Competition of the Municipal boys and girls of the F and G wards to which response was given by twelve Municipal Schools. The Prize Distribution of the Competition took place on Saturday last when Mr. Padwal, an enthusiastic worker in the cause of education, presided. Mr. Bhagawantrao Paralker in the course of his adress, eulogised this novel introduction of a scheme that brought together on a common platform the budding songsters of the Municipal Schools. Expressing dissatisfaction for the number of schools that participated, he suggested that an Elocution Competition of such schools should also be arranged, and that the School authorities should seek the aid of the Municipal Schools Committee in such organizations. The President then, endorsing the suggestion of Mr. Paralker, impressed on the minds of the audience the educative value of such functions, and promised all help to the school, announcing a donation to the Festival amidst loud acclamations. Mr. Donde thanked the President and the proceedings terminated.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES

A. I. C. C'S FURTHER LIST

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The following further lists of candidates have been confirmed by the Sub-Committee of the All-India Congress Committee:—

The Legislative Assembly—C. P. Marathi Province, Nagpur Division: Mr. M. V. Abhyankar.

The Bombay Legislative Council—Karnatak Province, Belgaum: Mr. Wamanrao Phatarpekar; Gujarat Province, Ahmednagar, reserved: Mr. Tukaram Balaji Nirhali; Ahmedabad District: Mr. Harilal Sahiba.

The Behar and Orissa Council—Behar Province, South Champaran: Babu Kedar Nath Sahu in the place of Babu Ramadayal Prasad Sahu as per decision of the arbitrator.

The Madras Council—Tamil Nadu Province, Tanjore District: Mr. Pantulu Aiyar.

The C. P. Marathi Province Legislative Council—Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare and Mr. Wasudeo Haribhaji Dhabe; Nagpur cum Kamptee, urban: Mr. Manikrao Deshmukh; Nagpur West: Mr. Nilkanth Damodar Udhoji; Nagpur East: Mr. R. R. Pathak; Bhandara District: Mr. Parasharam V. Gharpure; Nagpur Urban: Seth Gopaldas Rathi. —A. P.

PATHE CINEMA

A pretentious, accurate production of a big story featuring a cast of celebrated players, Frank Lloyd's "Winds of Chance" is being shown at the Royal Opera House. When Lloyd produced "The Sea Hawk" it seemed that he had reached the pinnacle of finesse. In "Winds of Chance" he goes a step further by proving himself not alone a master of spectacle and romance, but by giving a virile colourful picturization. It is unquestionable that he understands his public and has the ability to provide what they visualize or would like to had they the conception or imagination. "Winds of Chance" takes precedence over "The Sea Hawk" as Mr. Lloyd's best picture. There are thrills for everybody in "Winds of Chance", romance and every other element that should go into a real big picture. It is a classic in every sense of the word.

MR. F. J. GINWALA.

The President of the Indian National Congress informs the public that the name of Mr. F. J. Ginwala is duly confirmed by the Working Committee as a Congress Candidate from the Bombay City-North for the Legislative Council.

S. S "VITA" TRAGEDY COMMITTEE

The fifth meeting of the above committee was held on the 13th instant at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey read the letters received and addressed by him to the Agent, to the Governor General, Rajkot, and Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, Simla.

It was resolved to call a public meeting and to present a gold medal to Commandar Ohta of H.M.S. Kasuga, one of the two Japanese warships, which heroically rescued 55 Indian and 18 European passengers of the British Steamer "City of Naples" which was wrecked on 16th June, 1926, off the Japenese coast.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECRORATE CHAWLS AT SEWRI.

RENTS REDUCED.

A Government communique states, that Government have reduced the rents for rooms in the Development Directorate chawls at Sewri with effect from 1st October 1926. The reduced rents for rooms let singly on the various floors of the Directorate chawls in that area have been fixed as follows:—

Ground floor rooms; First floor rooms and Second floor rooms Rent per month Rs. 7.

Third floor rooms Rent per month Rs. 6-8.

The rents set forth above will be open to revision. The reduction amounts to Rs. 1-8 per room per month.

Re. 1 extra rent will, as at present, be charged for certain corner rooms.

LATE MR. G. WITTET

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION

A Resolution of the Bombay Government states that the Governor in Council has received with the deepest regret the sad news of the death on the 10th instant of Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Wittet was appointed as Assistant Architect to Government in 1904 and was promoted to the Consulting Architect to Government in 1907. An Architect of outstanding merit in his profession, he has left an indelible mark not only on the City of Bombay but also throughout the Presidency. To his genius are due many of the fine buildings erected in the Presidency within the last 19 years. A man of striking personality he worthily upheld the dignity and traditions both of his profession and of Government.

During practically the whole of his career in India he was connected with the Sir J. J. School of Art in Bombay, and he was to a large extent responsible for the inception and early success of the Architectural Section of that School. Mr. Wittet was a founder of the Bombay Architectural Students' Association which has now developed into the Bombay Architectural Association, of which he was President from 1917 to 1920. He was also President of the Bombay Engineering Congress in 1924. A loyal and devoted servant of Government, his death at the early age of 47 is deplored by all who knew him.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2, Liverpool 0; Aston Villa 1, Birry 2; Blackburn 2, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Bolton 2, Cardiff 0; Derby 1, Newcastle 1; Everton 3, Leicester 4; Huddersfield 2, Westham 1; Manchester United 2, Burnley 1; Sheffield United 1, Leeds 0; Sunderland 3, Tottenham 2; Westbromwich 1, Birmingham 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Darlington 1; Bradford 0, Chelsea 1; Clapton Orient 2, Wolverhampton 0; Fulham 1, Oldham 1; Grimsby 0, Portsmouth 0; Middlesborough 2, Hull 0; Notts County 1, Nottingham 2; Port Vale 4, South Shields 2; Reading 1, Manchester City 0; Southampton 1, Preston 1; Swansea 5, Barnsley 2.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Charlton 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0; Bournemouth 1, Crystal Palace 1; Brentford 0, Milwall 5; Bristol City 3, Coventry 6; Brighton 9, Swindon 8; Luton 2, Merthyr 1; Newport 1, Gillingham 0; Northampton 3, Bristol Rovers 0; Norwich 4, Exeter 4; Plymouth 4, Watford 0; Southend 5, Aberdare 1.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Ashington 1, Doncaster 1; Barrow 1, Halifax 1; Chesterfield 1, Stoke 1; Crewe 3, Lincoln 3; Hartlepools 3, Accrington 1; Nelson 5, Rotherham 3; New Brighton 3, Wigan 1; Southport 1, Tranmere 3; Stockport 4, Durham 0; Rochdale 3, Wrexham 1; Walsall 1, Bradford 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 6, Morton 1; Airdrieonians 5, Cowdenbeath 2; Celtic 2, Hamilton 2; Dundee United 3, Clyde 1; Dunfermline 4, Hibernians 2; Hearts 0, Rangers 2; Motherwell 2, Dundee 5; Partick 5, Kilmarnock 0; St. Johnstone 4, Falkirk 0; St. Mirren 5, Queen's Park 1.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The following are results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Blackheath 14, Rosslyn Park 16.
Guy's Hospital 19, Catford Bridge 8.
Portsmouth Services 8, Bath 8.
Moseley 3, Bradford 8.
Cardiff 21, Bristol 13.
Devon Port Services 0, Coventry 3.
Gloucester 6, Northampton 3.
Leicester 31, Plymouth 9.
Neath 13, Swansea 8.
Llanelly 26, Abertillery 6.
Glasgow Academicals 21, Instonians 11.
Greenock Wanderers 0, Glasgow High School 42.
Penarth 3, Newport 31.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS V NORTH OF SCOTLAND

LONDON, Sept. 18.

One-day fixture between the Australians and the North of Scotland which was played to-day at Forres resulted in the win for the visitors by 289 runs. Australians' 385 (Andrews 61, Ryder 92). The North of Scotland 96 (Mailey 4 for 31 and Everett 3 for 12). This is the Australians' final match of their tour and the majority of the team will leave for Australia via America on the 1st of October.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Forest Hills.—In the final of the National Lawn Tennis Championship, Lacoste beat Borotra 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.—Reuter's Special.

KHAIRPUR AFFAIRS

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

It transpires that differences have arisen between the Mir of Khairpur and Mr. Hallifax over certain proposals in the new Budget which did not meet with the Mir's approval. Mr. Hallifax was not asked to resign. He left the State of his own accord because of the disagreement and tendered his resignation which has been accepted by the Mir. The probable successor to Mr. Hallifax is Mr. Otto Rothfield who was at one time Collector of Sukkur and Political Agent, Khairpur State.—A. P.

UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE.

SUIT AGAINST KURLA MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS

An interesting case has been decided by Mr. S. A. Gupte, first class sub-judge, Thana, in which the parties concerned are all Municipal Councillors of Kurla Municipality.

The case arose out of a defamation case pending in the High Court, filed by Khan Saheb S. S. Bilgrami, President, Kurla Municipality against A. R. I. Fitwalla and nine other members of the same Municipality, seven of whom are still on the municipality and three of whom were on the old Municipal Board before the dissolution of the Municipality in 1924. Khan Saheb Bilgrami being aggrieved brought a suit against the defendents in the Bombay High Court for a sum of Rs. 100,000. The municipal councillors who figured as defendants in the suit passed a resolution in the general board's meeting on the 6th February 1926 sanctioning the expenditure required for their defence in the High Court. Against this resolution Nawabkhan Akhtarkhan and Ibrahim Ismail, two landlords of Kurla, filed a suit against the Kurla Municipality praying that as they were paying taxes to the Municipality they had interest in the management and expenditure of the Municipal funds, that the general Board had no authority to sanction the expenditure for the defence of the ten councillors—defendents in the High Court when the Municipality had not been sued—and the resolution clearly authorised a misapplication of funds. The plaintiffs, herefore, prayed that the Municipality be restrained from putting the resolution into force and paying the municipal funds into the hands of the defendents for expenditure in the suit.

His Honour, in passing a decree with costs in favour of the plaintiffs as prayed for, observed that the resolution of the Municipality in sanctioning the defence of the suit was "ultra vires" and his honour issued an injunction restraining the Municipality from spending any money out of the municipal funds for the defence.

MIROVITCH AND BORISSOFF

FAMOUS MUSICIANS TO TOUR ORIENT

Alfred Mirovitch, pianist, and Josef Borissoff, violinist, internationally eminent in the field of musical art and counted among the most distinguished and expert among exponents of music written for the piano and violin, will make a joint tour of the Orient, beginning December next and continuing until the summer of 1927. These two artists were born in Russia, so that their combined art represents all the best and finest of that distant country of famous musicians and wonderful music. Having heard the call of the New World, both went to the United States and met with such appreciation and success that they have become American citizens and as such will make this tour. The itinerary includes appearances in Manila; Japan—Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe; China—Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Nanking, Hankow; Malay States—Penang, Kula Lumpur, Singapore; Siam—Bangkok; Dutch India—Medan (Sumatra); Java—Batavia, Soerabaia; Ceylon—Colombo; India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Allahabad, with a number still pending. It is expected that the trip will embrace not less than sixty concerts covering a period of seven months.

Both Mirovitch and Borissoff have played in many countries. The former has made five round-the-world tours, interspersed with several American transcontinental journies and European trips. He has played practically in every musical center in the world and is known around the globe. The latter has appeared in all the European centres and in many out-of-the-way places such as Turkey, Arabia and Greece receiving special favours from potentates and diplomats. These artists will present a programme of intense interest and enjoyment to the well-known culture and refinement of these oriental cities so prominent as factors in the world's progress and artistic development. In solos and concerted numbers, their audiences will have ample opportunity to test the greatness of their art as well as to note the splendid type of manhood they represent.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey has received a telegram from the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Cutch stating that the State has sanctioned the free distribution of cloths and grain to the distressed poor throughout the whole of Cutch —A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

18th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	16.22
To-day's Opening Rate	16.20
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	16.05
Difference	—.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

18th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.81
To-day's Opening Rate	8.76
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	8.79
Difference	—.02

Khandi	Rs. 318-0-0
Sewri	Rs. 318-4-0
Clearing	Rs. 317-8-0

MARBLES & TILES
PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES
Available in large quantities
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX
OR
SUPER TAX
Never mind whether you are a Limited Co., Firm, or an individual, if you need advice on any point regarding INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX consult immediately.
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOMETAX EXPERTS,
6, Sukhadvala Building,
Ravelin Street, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22560.

TILES & MARBLES
OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION
Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MACHINE TOOLS
for WORKSHOPS
SUCH AS
Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK
BATLIBOI & Co.,
MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
Government Security
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS DURING THE THREE YEARS 1922-1924.
PROFIT Rs. 51,00,000
INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED
ON WHOLE LIFE POLICIES:
Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1,000 per annum.
ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES:
Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 per annum.
The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by
NEW BUSINESS 1923—Rs. 1,74,00,000
1924—Rs. 2,37,00,000
1925—Rs. 2,96,00,000
NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST PROFITABLY IN A LIFE POLICY.
For full particulars apply to:
THE MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1926.

A QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT.

The Commission on Extra-Territoriality which the European Powers had felt compelled to appoint in order to placate the bitter anti-foreign feeling in China has concluded its labours. It is against its immediate abolition owing to the continued warfare in China. Extra-territoriality hurts deeply the self-respect of China and Chinese Nationalism has been waging against it a determined campaign ever since the extra-territorial rights were extracted by the Foreign Powers from the Peking Government. The Republican Government of Canton has shown itself throughout its career bitterly opposed to their continuance and in spite of the unfortunate internecine warfare between the military leaders in control of the Government of the North and the Republican leaders in the South, on this one point of abolishing the extra-territorial privileges of the foreigner which entrench upon Chinese sovereignty there is universal agreement throughout the country.

As a matter of fact these internecine wars will not be continued with the vigour, the military equipment of the combatants on both sides makes possible, if the Foreign Powers earnestly try to check the supply of that equipment. The sinews of war are provided by Europe and then Europe complains that there is no stable Government in China! In the Treaty Ports it is the Foreign Powers which control the imports. Britain is mainly in charge of the Customs and if Britain is sincere in her professions about disarmament, she should give a practical proof of her sincerity by prohibiting the import of all munitions of war. The British Press will then be justified in attacking the Soviet Government with better grace for the crime alleged against it of supplying the Chinese authorities in Canton with arms and ammunition. The Commission on Extra-Territoriality is reported to have recommended the gradual abolition of the rights which China so very much hates, but the Powers, if they are honest in their desire of seeing China develop a regime of peace and strong Government, must employ every means available to stop the domestic strife. But Chinese Nationalism complains that among the Powers the practice has grown up of looking upon China as a "diplomatic appanage" of deciding among themselves issues concerning her instead of treating direct with her. The Anglo-Japanese alliance and similar other agreements among the Powers made this insulting treatment of China quite a regular practice amongst the Powers and even America, a nation which has all along sympathised with the Chinese demand for her sovereign rights, followed it when she concluded with Japan, without consulting China, the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

Whatever their professions to the contrary, the Powers always manage to interfere with the domestic affairs of China and out of such interference comes the necessity of protecting "trading rights." In the case of Britain the "trading rights" necessitate the "gunboat policy" and this policy has made Brtain the most hated Foreign Power in China. If to-day the extra-territorial rights are to be relinquished and justice done to China by the Foreign Powers, it is Britain who must revise her whole attitude towards Chinese nationalism and its endeavour to make the sovereign rights of China respected. China does not wish to refuse the help of Foreign Powers in her own efforts to improve the political and industrial condition of the land. In this connection, however, the remarks of a Chinese writer in the latest issue of the "English Review" are an illuminating commentary upon the real attitude of the Foreign Powers towards his country. He says: "Certainly the Powers could help us, if they really wanted to, to set our house in order, to do away with the speculation, greed and power of the militarists, to break the power of those countries who look upon our territory as so much land to be grasped in their Southward and Western march from their own borders, and our populations as so many tax-paying units to enhance the returns of their own impoverished exchequers." In short, so long as the Powers look upon China as a land where they can trade under rights which endow them with monopolies detrimental to China's real interests, their sympathy for the land is merely hypocritical. The test of that sympathy will now lie in the precise terms under which the Commission on Extra-Territoriality proposes to abolish these rights, even gradually.

POLICE WORK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Police Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1925 bears out, in the comments of various district officers, the contention of non-official publicists that the duties of our guardians of law and order will be carried out much more effectively if there is greater cooperation between them and the people. Such cooperation cannot come so long as the public has good reason to avoid coming into contact with the Police because of the fear of being treated in a contemptuous and arrogant manner. If in imitation of the healthy advice the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay gave recently to his staff when he asked them to show greater sympathy and politenss in their dealings with the public, the rank and file of the Police in the Presidency were to be impressed with the need for cultivating these qualities, the co-operation the Police officials expect from the public would be readily given to them. The urgent need is the improvement in the "morale" of the rank and file. It must be made worth while for a superior type of recruit than is available at present to join the Police Force. In the Northern part of the Presidency, however, the conditions are such that resignations from the service occur on a generous scale. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, remarks that "the increasing tendency to resign is generally attributed to inadequate pay, coupled with scanty prospects of advancement for the constabulary under the present system, the irksome nature of police duties and a large demand for unskilled labour in industrial centres and unhealthy climate in certain areas." The Report, in annotating the remarks of the officer mentioned above; says that "the problem of recruiting suitable material for the unarmed Police in Gujerat is very acute." We do not know that it is not the same all over the Presidency. The Police Force, in short, is top-heavy. What is needed on the part of the authorities is, hence, less attention to Reorganisation Schemes, less elaboration of the work of the inspecting and directing agency and more regard to the urgent need of securing a better type of recruit for the Force by offering him the attraction of higher pay and quicker promotion. The question of educating him better for his duties has also to be taken in hand by them with greater earnestness than they have hitherto shown.

There is a fall in serious crime this year by 420 cases as compared with the figures in the last year's Report but cases of cognizable crime are in excess of those for the year 1924 and those for non-cognizable crime have increased "by leaps and bounds". During the last two years they went up by 10,729. The reform carried into effect under the Reorganisation Scheme of replacing Police Stations by Outposts has not succeeded in affording security to the public in all the cases where it was introduced. The District Superintendent of Police, Satara, complains that the replacement of Police Stations by Outposts has made it possible for a good deal of crime to go unreported. "The public will not be bothered," he says, "with reporting petty cases at an Outpost and to go themselves to the Police Station which may mean a journey of twenty or more miles, involving a loss of time and money out of all proportion to the importance of the case." This diagnosis of the attitude of the public is quite correct and there is no doubt that many a crime will continue to go unreported if this false economy in retrenching the number of Police Stations in rural areas is not checked. In the Bombay suburban area the increased activity of the Police has to a certain extent led to a decrease in crime, but the figures given in the Report regarding the incidence of crime per mille in this area viz., 4.63 in 1925 as against 5.05 in 1924 are eloquent enough to justify the demand of the public that still more vigilance on the part of the Police is necessary in the suburbs of this City. On the whole the Report shows the working of a top-heavy administration which fails to tackle courageously a problem, the existence of which it merely laments, the problem of how to secure cooperation between the public and Police.

WASTAGE IN EDUCATION

We published in our last Educational Supplement the outspoken and thought-provoking address by Dr. P. C. Ray at the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Conference, wherein he dwelt on the great wastage and misdirected effort in our educational system. He quoted telling figures about Bengal but similar ones may be cited about the whole country. Thousands of students never go beyond the first two standards of the primary school. They learn but little but even that they soon forget and lapse into illiterary. As we pointed out the other day, there is, fortunately, a remedy for this particular kind of wastage and that remedy is compulsory primary education. But the wastage or, more accurately misdirected effort in the higher grades is a harder problem. Almost all our high schools are so designed as to be only a preparatory to University courses, only a rung in the University ladder. Of about 60,000 students appearing for the final school examination about 30,000 pass. Of these only 15,000 proceed to college but only about seven to eight thousand graduate. Not to speak of the tens of thousands who fail to struggle up to the final school year, the 20,000 students who fall off after matriculation or in the middle of the University course acquire neither enough culture nor enough professional training. Even the graduates, many of them, realise too late that where they expected both bread and culture, they get only culture and that too of a sort. Technical schools and colleges alone can draw off those students who need professional training. But they will be a long time in coming in sufficiently large numbers. The only alternative for speedy application is to provide at the High School and the intermediate stages in the existing institutions optional courses which combine a little culture with fair professional training. It is a pity that in the academic discussions on University reform this practical side of education does not receive the attention it deserves.

MR. H. G. WELLS' NEW NOVEL.

A DISCOURSE ON MODERN LIFE

(By V).

THE WORLD OF WILLIAM CLISSOLD: By H.G. Wells. Books I and II (Benn, 7/6 net, 1926.)

Several years ago the present writer recorded his vote for Mr. H.G. Wells as his favourite author and gave his first choice to "John Christopher" by M. Romain Rolland as his favourite book. In "The World of William Clissold" "a novel at a new angle," Mr. Wells essays to do what M. Romain Rolland achieved almost to perfection in his "John Christopher" and naturally invites comparison between the two works. This novel which is different from anything Mr. Wells has done so far is divided into six books, and only two of the books are now before us, in the volume under review. It may be doing injustice to Mr. Wells to judge this adventure of his on the strength of the first two books which may be intended merely to provide a proper perspective and to present, as it were, the frame of the picture. Mr. wells, as very many of his maturer works testify can rise to heights of emotional greatness and, therefore, though after a perusal of the two books before him the present writer sees no occasion to revise his judgment to give his first choice also to a work by his favourite author, he does certainly look forward to the later parts of the novel in the hope that the author will produce something which can well stand comparison with the masterpiece of M. Romain Rolland.

Prologue Explanatory.

Mr. Wells adds "a note before the title page" which he does not wish to be confounded with a preface. It is as a protest against current news about books and the tricks of the reviewer that he has been compelled to add a word of explanation. But the word stretches into nearly seven pages and is as controversial and argumentative as Mr. Wells or Mr. Shaw alone can be even in their lighter moments. Though a perusal of the first two books is likely to leave the reader doubtful as to where the element of fiction comes in, it must be fiction which he is reading for Mr. Wells insists that the work claims to be a complete full-dress novel and nothing more. Next Mr. Wells explains that William Clissold whose world is depicted in the novel is his own self and not his author's self. A misunderstanding of which Mr. Wells, owing to his peculiarly controversial method of expressing the opinions of the principal characters in his novel has often been a victim. But despite this word of caution, the present writer, admirer though he is of Mr. Wells' works and views, could not help, during his perusal of the book under review, identifying William Clissold's faith, his political ideals, his economic theories with the opinions and judgments of Mr. H. G. Wells. They run very close at times, as Mr. Wells admits, to his own, and represent in a sense an unavoidable element of self-projection, but we should not forget, as we are quite apt to do especially during a perusal of the two books which provide a setting and create an atmosphere which is to follow, that Mr. Wells is not writing a personal memoir or publishing a mental auto biography. To believe that it is so may be an unconscious tribute to Mr. Wells' art, for Mr. Wells like all great novelists has been trying to rearrange sublimate and intensify his emotional, spiritual and intellectual experiences.

An Innovation.

Mr. Wells also puts in a word about the innovation introduced in this book, in that a certain number of real people appear casually under their own names are described, and made to talk. Dr. Jung, for instance, comes in at a party and discusses with Clissold the latter's conception of a super mind of the species, not the over-man of Nietzsche or superman of Shaw or the superior person of Confucius, but a superior racial mind, representing, what all these thinkers had in view, not individual growth but the whole race in progress. Dr. Jung talks learnedly about the individual and the race, about religion and progress and enables Mr. Wells to say that nearly all mystical religion in the world is saturated with the idea of a margin of the narrow self in some variously apprehended greater soul. This will give an indication of the fare which is spread before the reader. It is typical of he bulk of the two books comprised in the present volume. It is full of discussion

(Continued on page 8.)

CURRENCY COMMUNION'S REPORT.

PROBLEMS OF DEBT REDEMPTION

(By OEN B. DE SILVA).

III.

So the question arises how shall we relieve ourselves of the burden of our debts. It so happens that the total debt does not exceed the productive debt by more than one year's revenue of the Indian Government. The productive debt has been incurred mostly on behalf of railways and irrigation, especially the former. It is only right that the debt should be saddled on them. Here we may profit from the experience of both France and Belgium. France has given over the Tobacco Monopoly to provide for a special Sinking Fund to amortise the debts of the nation. Belgium has given her railways towards that same purpose. A National Railway Company has been formed which will manage the Railways, and the shares will be redeemed by the State after 65 years. France however has set up a Committee of Experts, one financial in its strength and the other technical, in which a good sprinkling of popular representatives has been inserted. Of these two measures India may choose the best features of both and devise a measure of her own. The National Company to take over the Railways may be restricted so as to have a purely national complexion, all subscriptions to shares being limited to Indian nationals. Further a good sprinkling of popular representatives in the Directorate would guard against the risk of commercial isolation which is inherent in all these undertakings. The Company must really be of the people. For that matter the conversion of silver hoards may be by shares in this National Railway Company. Otherwise the resources of the Railway will be definitely pledged against the commitments of the Nation.

Nationalisation of Railways.

There is a growing tendency now the world over to thoroughly appreciate the merits as well as the discomforts of Nationalisation. France, the most conservative country in Europe is hardly socialistic when it pledges her Tobacco Monopoly to the Nation's Debts. Belgium again hardly shares that accusation when she pledges her railways. The opportunity is now ripe to go through this measure of reform. Even in Ceylon where they have experimented with a State Railway for over three quarters of a century there is a definite move now being made to commercialise the Government Railway. A double problem exists in India. India has to abandon a silver coinage. India has a Railway partly state-owned and privately owned. She wishes to own the whole thing. But State Railways are notoriously badly managed whether in Ceylon or in Queensland. The State should by all means control them, but the people must own them. The State may even preserve 25 per cent. of the Preference Shares in the National Company for itself, so that through its officials and its popular representatives it will guide the Directorate, but the Railway must be truly National. Now the Railway in India pays comfortable dividends. Anyone would be glad to have shares in it bearing a fixed "rate" of interest, say 6 per cent. India also wants to reap in all the silver with a view to its conversion into gold and also if possible wiping off the debt of 600 crores that sits so heavy on her. The only possible way to do it rapidly is to sell the Railway to the people.

The Silver Hoards.

Hence we may expect within a very much quicker time than the Commission anticipated, the silver hoards to return to the Treasury vaults. The people, knowing that silver as a currency would shortly be limited as legal tender, would part with it to the Government in exchange for tangible incomes. They would not any longer go on hugging their sterile favourite. Hence we may expect most of the minted coin during the panic years before the war to come back. Government will as against the gold and silver issue only paper currency. Further it will buy up all the scrip that it is advantageous to buy and destroy, of all the loans outstanding, with its new moneys. A complete source of revenue will have thus been abandoned but another will have been saved by the reduction in interest payments on the enormous loans now existing.

Joint Achievement.

The object of limiting silver coinage, the establishment of a gold currency, the restriction of the hoarding habit, and the commercialisation of the Railway as well as its Nationalisation will have been thus jointly achieved. Further, it will eliminate the necessity for a Reserve Bank. For the Nation's Debts will now be the business of the Railway Company to remove. All excess revenue will go into a Sinking Fund which will amortise the Debt. The exact method by which the State and the Railway Company will regulate their affairs will have to be decided in detail. The principle to be established is that a definite portion of the State's real estate yielding in come regularly, will have to be pledged to its Debts. The State's creditors will then know exactly where they are. They will have a tangible hold on something belonging to the State for the moneys they have lent to it. The Nation's creditors would be the Nation itself. The Nation's expenditure would be then regulated strictly by the national needs. Extravagance in public expenditure would be checked and inflation prevented. Besides the creation of a National Sinking Fund will involve the creation of a special committee to deal with its administration. It will naturally deal with the investments belonging to the Fund. But its operations will naturally also be through the Imperial Bank. Here again the experience of France is useful. The special agreement her Government has made with the Banque de France is not an emergency measure. Its provisions must not be lost on the arrangement of relations between the Government of India and the Imperial Bank of India.

(To be continued).

Notes of the Day.

The Quibble.

Mr. Baldwin ascertains from the Mining Association in England that the coal owners are emphatically against a national agreement and informs Mr. Cook of this distressing obstinacy but there is a reference in his letter to Mr. Cook to another declaration of the coal owners which, if it can mean anything at all, means that the latter are only quibbling over words. They do not like a national agreement but their Association declares that they "are in all districts willing to observe the main prisciples that the national agreements are designed to secure." If they agree to the "main principles" of the national agreement, what prevents them from accepting such an agreement itself? It is only the feeling of prestige and the consciousness that they must not give in to the organised strength of the miners which make them persist in this stubborn attitude. Mr. Baldwin promises a National Arbitration Tribunal to the miners if only they resume work pending a permanent settlement. But the men are not likely to believe in the value of such a promise so long as the attitude of their employers remains so hostile.

The Cause and the Remedy.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari contributes a touching article to the "Swarajya" of the 14th instant on the true cause which drives the poor coolies of India to foreign lands and the best way of saving them. The recruiting agent, he says from actual experience of the feelings of the village folk, is a welcome friend even to those who have experienced the horrors of cooly life. "Home has become a synonym for hunger and misery to them. Starvation and the demands of the creditors who lent them money to buy the necessaries of life and whom they cannot hope ever to pay off, and the sight of hungry children and women who either weep or quarrel and whom they cannot feed and clothe—or abandon—these drive the miserable folk to Penang and Ceylon." What is the use, he asks, of our affecting indignation at the treatment of our women in foreign lands, when we ourselves do little to feed and clothe them here and save them from dishonour abroad? His remedy is best stated in his own words. "If you will help to pay an anna and half per day regularly to these women, who know neither to read nor to count, but who are deft with their fingers at the wheel, and being fond of their mud huts are willing to work hard in their own cottages by day and by night and spin stuff for making clothes for you, you will help to save these women." It is nothing new, the reader may say. Is it the less true?

Appointments and Communities.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Sinha on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, "The Times" (London) said that he was the first Hindu to be placed on the Committee—it did not add whether he was a Brahmin or a non-Brahmin—and that "the Mahomedans have been represented there since 1909 by Syed Ameer Ali." Mr. Ameer Ali, who cannot stand communal nonsense, promptly replied to "The Times" saying: "I was not aware that I was appointed to the Judicial Committee to represent the Mahomedans, nor am I aware that judicial appointments are made to represent either religious communities or political factions." The reply is mild but the hint is broad enough. "The Times" may have been misled by the way a number of appointments are made in India. In any case the game of community-baiting is infectious.

Press Gag in Baroda.

The new Press Act of Baroda which came into force last year contains a Section according to which any editor, printer or publisher held guilty of sedition or causing racial hatred shall be liable, by orders of the Huzur, to be declared incompetent to act as editor, printer or publisher for any period up to one year. As if this vindictiveness were not enough, it is now proposed to add further restrictions on the Press, under which every person intending to start a printing press or to publish a newspaper must first obtain the permission of a District Magistrate. The Magistrate may not give the permission in which case an appeal lies only to the Dewan, another limb of the same Executive. The Baroda Government have published these proposed restrictions in the State Gazette and have invited suggestions. Our only suggestion is: drop them, the present Act is bad enough without them. To impose a restriction upon a man even before he commits an offence is to prejudge him and is against the very first principle of justice. The Government have ample and more than ample power to punish him after he commits an offence and is convicted of it. The proposed provisions have once been thrown out even by the Dhara Sabha with its official majority. It is an unworthy attempt now to resuscitate them and force them upon a subservient body. Even if they are passed his time, the Baroda subjects, we have no doubt, will not take them lying down.

A Just Grievance.

Uran is a small district in Konkan nearest Bombay and owing to this fact and its flourishing salt trade there is a large and brisk traffic between the two places. The trade and traffic would be much greater if there were a decent pier constructed at a point nearest Bombay. There is a sort of landing jetty at Mora, but even that is too far from where the steamers anchor. For a long time past Government have been levying a wharfage fee from passengers and boatmen, presumably with the object of utilising the funds to build a suitable pier. But though the people of Uran are willing to pay an increased wharfage fee and an extra toll if necessary if a pier is immediately built, the authorities show no sign of responding to the appeal and offer. The people are even prepared to construct a pier themselves if allowed to use the accumulated wharfage fee fund and to collect a fee hereafter for a stated time. It would be unreasonable for Government to reject both the offers.

SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION IN BOMBAY.

KEEN RIVALRY IN EXTENDING HOSPITALITY.

PLEA FOR BROAD-MINDED STATESMANSHIP.

ASSURANCE OF S. AFRICA'S FRIENDLINESS.

The South African Deputation arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, by s.s. "Takliwa", and was received by Government officials and prominent Indian gentlemen. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Mr. Beyers, the leader of the Deputation gave an assurance that there never has been, nor is there now, any idea of placing a mark of inferiority or a stigma on the Indian nation.

In the afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, gave a garden party in their honour at the Chowpatty, Bandstand Gardens, when many prominent Indians were present to some of whom the guests were introduced. At night a banquet was given by the Imperial Indian Cityzenship Association, when Sir Purushottamdas Thakoredas presided. He appealed to the guests "to reconcile the opposing points of view, dispel misunderstanding and evolve concord". Mr. Beyers, in replying, said he and his colleagues had been in India "to mark, learn and inwardly digest". He reiterated the assurance given to our representative that South Africa had no idea of implying that the Indian nation was in any way an inferior one. In fact, said he, her desire was to be on friendly terms with India.

Sunday was an equally busy day for the distinguished guests. They were shown round the docks in the afternoon. At about 3 p.m. Mahatmaji met them in Mrs. Naidu's rooms at the Taj, where they all had an informal talk. Afterwards the delegation were given a garden party at "Beehive", Nepean Sea Road, by Mr. Lalji Naranji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, where Mahatmaji was present, and he had an animated talk with the guests. The functions came to a close with the dinner given by Mr. J. A. Kay, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at the Willingdon Club.

FOR CAUSE OF MOTHERLAND

MAHATMA VISITS BOMBAY

Mahatma Gandhi came down to Bombay on Sunday morning from Ahmedabad to see the South African Deputation. In his year's retirement, rarely has he moved out of Ahmedabad, and he has always turned a deaf ear to the many pressing invitations from all parts of the country. But the Mahatma evidently thought that the arrival of the South African Deputation to India's shores was an occasion for coming out of his self-imposed retirement, and accordingly he came down to Bombay early morning on Sunday. He was accompanied by Mr. Mahadeo Desai and one or two others. At Grant Road Station, where he got down, he was received by Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. J. K. Mehta and several others. He is putting up, as usual, with Mr. Revashanker Jhaveri at Laburnum Road, where there was a stream of visitors throughout the day. In the evening he attended the Garden Party given in honour of the Deputation by Mr. Lalji Naranji in his capacity as Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DESIRE.

"TO BE ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH INDIA."

On Saturday night a banquet was given to the South African Deputation by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, when Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas presided.

In the course of his speech Sir Purshottamdas said he had to preside that evening owing to the illness of Sir Dinshaw Petit, the President of the Association. "This is not the time," he said, "nor the occasion, to raise controversial issues. We, in India, feel that the visit of the Delegation is of happy augury for a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem in South Africa. I do not expect members of the Delegation to say much on the subject. We trust they will see things for themselves in India and acquire all the knowledge that they may consider necessary for a satisfactory adjustment of questions that are now outstanding between the two countries. I am sure you will all join me in the hope that their tour in India, brief that it will be, will be a pleasant and instructive one.

One point, however, I would like to stress. Of the various distinctions and differences which at present threaten to disturb the harmony of the world, that based on colour is, perhaps, the most ominous. It is the business of the broad-minded statesmanship to reconcile opposing points of view, dispel misunderstandings, and evolve concord. I sincerely trust that the visit of the Delegation will help to lay broad and deep the foundation of such an understanding. We, in India, have naturally a deep interest in the position of our countrymen in the Union, and for that reason, primarily, are anxious to promote such good feeling between India and South Africa.

I would add a word of special welcome to the ladies in the Delegation, Mrs. Duncan and Miss Marwick, and I am sure you will join me in wishing them a pleasant and interesting trip through India."

The Hon. Mr. Beyers, in replying, thanked the company for the cordial manner in which the Delegation had been received. What little he had seen in India during his short sojourn, he said, had far exceeded his expectations. He and his colleagues were deeply touched by the abundant hospitality which they were receiving. In the manner of extending hospitality to them India certainly was the equal of any other nation. He and his colleagues had come to this country to mark, learn and inwardly digest. He could not reasonably be expected to make a pronouncement on the Asiatic Question. Their visit was un-official, and it would be rash to anticipate the deliberations of the Conference which was to discuss this intricate problem, in all its ramifications, in Cape Town in next December. The conditions of South Africa were peculiar, and he hoped that their visit to India would help them in the solution of the problem. He wished, however, to assure India and her people that South Africa had no idea of implying that the Indian nation was in any way an inferior one. In fact her desire was to be on friendly terms with India.

A BUSY DAY.

A KEEN RIVALRY IN EXTENDING HOSPITALITY.

The South African Deputation had an equally busy day on Sunday, and must have had a strenuous time of it in attending so many functions given in their honour by all classes of people in the city. Both Government and the public are vying with each other to make the Deputation's visit to this ever hospitable country a perfect success. From the time of their landing on these shores the pre-arranged programme of hospitality has been carried through without any hitch.

A VISIT TO DOCKS.

On Sunday afternoon the Deputation were shown round the various docks in the city. They gathered togather at the Ballard Pier Station about 11 a.m. and were taken in motor cars round the many important docks and basins by the Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. W. H. Neilson, and the Port Trustees. It was a long and varied programme, and had to be cut short owing to other pressing engagements.

MAHATMA MEETS DEPUTATION AT TAJ.

AN INFORMAL TALK.

About 3 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi met the Deputation in Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's rooms in the Taj Mahal, and they all had an informal talk about different matters, except of course the Round Table Conference. The Mahatma also spoke to the members about Khaddar, his favourite and pet subject.

GARDEN PARTY AT "BEEHIVE"

MAHATMA CONFERS WITH GUESTS

In the evening, Mr. Lalji Naranji gave a garden party at "Beehive" on the Napean Sea Road. There was a cosmopolitan gathering, as representative of the various communities in the city as on the previous day's garden party given by Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy. The greatest attraction was of course the Mahatma, who came there with Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and others of his friends. He first of all took a round and went to the various tables where the guests of the evening were sitting and then took his seat at a table where there was a kind of informal reception. Seated at his table were Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Justice Madgaoker, Mr. Kaikobad Adenwalla, Mr. H. P. Mody, and Sir Mahomed Habibulla. There was an animated conversation between the last named gentleman and the Mahatma. More people, however, came and seated themselves, and Sir Ernest Jackson of the B.B. and C.I. Railway was specially presented to the Mahatma at the former's request. The members of the Deputation also came

(Continued on page 8).

HURRICANE ON S. FLORIDA COAST.

SCENES OF DAMAGE AND DESOLATION.

75 PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Key West.—A scene of damage and desolation has been left in the train of hurricane by which the South Florida coast has again been visited. A ninety mile gale paralysed light and power systems and flooded the fashionable Miami beach, and also the Miami City to a depth of several feet. Seventy-five persons have been killed, and 2,000 buildings have been destroyed.—Reuter

PUNDIT MOTILALJI

TO RESUME ELECTION TOUR ON 24TH

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who is now at Allahabad will resume his election tour on behalf of the Swaraj party on the 24th inst. at Dehra Dun, terminating in Bombay at the end of October. The tour will embrace the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Maharashtra. Pandit Motilal is leaving for Mussoorie to-morrow.—A.P.

SPAIN AND ITALY

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that the French Ambassador at Rome had a long interview with Sgr. Mussolini with regard to the situation created by the recent outrage and the situation has been clarified so far as the attitude of two Governments are concerned.

Sgr. Mussolini and the French Ambassador agree on the advisability of eliminating all cause for disturbances of relations and cordial friendship existing between two nations.—Reuter.

SPANISH NOTE TO BRITAIN & FRANCE

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Modifications of the Spanish Government's previous insistence on the demand for the inclusion of Tangier in the Spanish Zone of Morocco is revealed in the course of a note to Britain and France proposing conversations between Britain, France and Spain to discuss Italy's admission under the new Tangier statute.—Reuter.

ADJUSTMENT OF OUTSTANDING WAR CLAIMS.

U. S. COMMISSION IN LONDON

LONDON, September 17.

The United States Commission has arrived here to discuss with the Admiralty the adjustment of outstanding claims arising out of the operations of the United States and the British Navies in the war. It is understood that several million dollars are involved and the adjustment is expected to show a substantial balance due to the British authorities. Negotiations will last several months.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN FLAG BILL.

GEN HERTZOG'S ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Cape Town.—In a farewell message on the occasion of his departure for England to attend the Imperial Conference, Gen. Hertzog announces that Government intend to submit the Flag Bill to a referendum.—Reuter.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA.

TRIAL OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS

LONDON, September 17.

Sebastopol.—The Chief Military Tribunal which has been trying 27 alleged "counter revolutionaries," including several officers has sentenced Rafae'sky, the chief defendant to eight years' imprisonment. Six have been acquitted, and the remainder sentenced to periods of imprisonment ranging from five years to an year. Charges against the accused included spreading of anti-bolshevist propaganda in the Red Army, blowing up of the fortress of Sabastopol in 1925, and attempting to blow up the headquarters of Cheka in Sebastopol.—Reuter.

A FLIGHT TO BUNDER ABBAS

LONDON, September 17.

Lebourget.—Lieutenant Challe and Captain Werzer arrived here to-day and were welcomed by a large crowd. They were congratulated by Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce, on their flight to Bundar Abbas.—Reuter.

The Administration Report for the Port of Rangoon for 1925-26 shows the year has been a record one. Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 85,88,932 and payment to Rs. 73,33,776 leaving a surplus on the year's working of Rs. 12,55,158.—A.P.

COAL CONFERENCE.

MINE-OWNERS' UNBENDING ATTITUDE.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, September 17.

Mr. Baldwin saw separately Mr. Evan Williams and Mr. Cook in order to ascertain the prospects of holding a three-party conference. Mr. Baldwin is seeking a temporary basis on which work could be resumed while a permanent settlement is being discussed and efforts are being made to produce a formula combining, the district settlements with some form of national agreement. A definite guarantee will be given as to the time in which the formula, which will presumably include a kind of national ratification of the district agreements, will be framed.

Government offered to pass legislation establishing a national arbitration tribunal as soon as there has been general resumption of work through district agreements unless a national agreement is concluded before.

NATIONAL AGREEMENT ESSENTIAL.

Mr. Cook in a speech at Greenwich referring to the Miners' visit to Downing Street declared they would be no nearer coal settlement now than on the first day of the dispute unless there were national negotiations and a national agreement.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE TO MEET.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation will meet in London on Monday to consider the Government's proposals. It is expected that the Executive when it has obtained all information with regard to the controversial points will call a National Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federation to decide the question. It is expected that Government's proposals will raise an acute issue both on the Executive and Delegate Conference. The result is at present declared to be in the balance.

PREMIER'S LETTER TO MR. COOK.

(LATER.)—The Premier in a letter to Mr. Cook, after his conferences with miners' leaders at Downing Street lasting for over six hours, has stated that the Mining Association have declined in the most emphatic manner to enter into any discussions with the Miners' Federation with regard to hours and wages or to make a national agreement. Evidently it is not within the power of Government to bring about a conference, but the Mining Association have declared that coalowners in all districts are willing to observe the main principles that the national agreements would be designed to secure.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

A memorandum attached to the Premier's letter explains that the national arbitration tribunal which Government will establish, failing the conclusion of a national agreement, as soon as there has been general resumption of work through "provisional" settlements arrived at by local negotiations," may confirm or modify such provisional settlements on appeal.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARRESTED IN ENGLAND

FOR PREACHING NON-VIOLENCE TO MINERS

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A special cable from London dated 17th to the Free Press of India says:—

'Mr. Tarni Prasad Sinha, formerly of the editorial staff of the "AJ" of Benares, was arrested last week at Alferton, Derbyshire, for preaching Mahatma Gandhi's Non-violence to the miners. The first hearing is to take place to-day.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived here yesterday, is attending the trial.—Free Press.

REDUCTION IN JUTE WORKERS' WAGES

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Jute Trade Board of Dundee has passed a resolution for the general reduction of wages by approximately four per cent. after defeating the employers' motion for the reduction of minimum rates by fifteen per cent.—Reuter's Special.

DISCOVERY OF COAL AND IRON FIELDS

LARGE OUTPUT EXPECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Rome.—It is reported that extensive coal and iron fields have been discovered at Perdasdefogu (Cagliari) which are estimated to give an output of thirty million tons. Coal is described to be of the same class as the British anthracite. The iron-field nearby is stated to cover 200 square kilometres and its estimated yield is 80 million tons of first grade iron, and 300 million tons of second and third grade. Costs of both the commodities are estimated to be considerably below that of the British.—Reuter's Special.

A TORY SUCCESS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The bye-election for North Cumberland has resulted in the election of Mr. Graham (Conservative) who got 8,867 votes, while Mr. Holt (Liberal) secured 6,871 and Mr. McIntyre (Labour) 2,793. The contest arose from the death of Lady Strathcona whose son, Mr. Howard, who had previously represented the constituency inherited the peerage and went to the House of Lords.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD SENSATION.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

GRAVE CHARGE OF MISMANAGEMENT.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, has tendered his resignation, and in doing so bitterly complains about the method of work of the Managing and Sanitary Committees for the last two months. He says that he had already given notice in the General Board that he would be forced to resign if the Committees did not improve their methods of work. The Sanitary Committee had mismanaged its affairs to such an extent that the condition in the city had become acute while there were 500 matters pending for disposal before the Managing Committee although the General Board had appointed two other Committees to do certain portion of the work of the Managing Committee at the instance of the President. As conditions did not improve in spite of all this, the President has tendered his resignation for the consideration of which a special meeting of the General Board has been called for Wednesday.—A. P.

INDIAN ELECTIONS.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" COMMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial on the Indian elections refers to the prediction that elections will be fought on communal lines, and says there seems now to be little doubt that the incessant clash between the two faiths will now be carried on within the legislatures as well as without. The prospect is melancholy. It can but be hoped that the wise influence of the Viceroy, universally respected as it is, will avail to keep the expected manifestations of bigotry within bounds.—Reuter's Special.

ELECTION DAYS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The Government have decided that the elections for the Legislative Council and the Assembly should be held simultaneously and have fixed the 8th of November as the date for both the elections. The date for the nomination of candidates to the Legislative Council and the Assembly is the 4th of October and that for the scrutiny of nominations the 8th October.—A. P.

MILITARY UNREST IN CHINA.

BRITISH MISSIONARIES HELD CAPTIVE

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Hankow.—The British members of the Chinese customs and post office staffs have arrived at Ichang, including one who was imprisoned and narrowly escaped being shot and was only released in consequence of the energetic action of the Japanese Customs Commissioner.

The Chinese military-authorities of Wanhsein have occupied the quarters of the China Inland Mission and are there holding three British missionaries captive.—Reuter.

FRENCH GUN-BOAT FIRED ON

LONDON, September 17.

Peking.—A southern battery near Hankow fired on the French gunboat "Valmy." The latter returned the fire with the result there were 75 casualties.—Reuter.

INDORE MILL STRIKE

SITUATION GETTING MORE AND MORE SERIOUS

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 17.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires as follows:—

"Owing to the continued strike of mill workers in Indore, the situation has been causing anxiety, and acute distress is being felt due to unemployment. Immediate relief is essential. What are Bombay Labour Unions and the Labour Board doing? The State ought to intervene and put a stop to the strike, and press the Hukumchand group to accept the arbitration of Mr. Bapna, the Prime Minister".—Free Press.

INTERNATIONAL METAL AGREEMENT.

CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Paris.—At a conference regarding the proposed International Metal Agreement the Belgian representatives were unable to agree to the proposals, and asked to have them submitted to their colleagues in Belgium who are demanding a quota of 290 thousand tons. Britain was not represented at the Conference.—Reuter's Special.

NEW JUDGE OF PUNJAB HIGH COURT

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Mirza Zaffar Ali as Puisne Judge of the High Court of Lahore in succession to Sir Le Rossignol whose retirement will take effect from 4th October.—Reuter.

BACK BAY FOLLY

SIR H. LAWRANCE STILL OPTIMISTIC!

EVIDENCE BEFORE ENQUIRY COMMITEE

LONDON, September 17.

Sir M. Visvesvarayya presided to-day over the first public sitting of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee when Sir Henry Lawrence gave evidence. Sir Henry said that the primary objects of the scheme were to improve the life of the poorer classes and reduce the cost of commercial transactions and make Bombay a more efficient port. He stated that if the scheme was now abandoned it would entail loss of four crores.

Replying to the Chairman's question why a statement regarding the progress of the scheme was not published earlier, Sir H. Lawrence pointed out that the Advisory Committee had access to all information and Government was therefore of opinion that full publicity had been achieved.

THAT DREDGER?

He said, the whole trouble was due to the dredger which did not operate till December 1923. He admitted that Sir George Buchanan had advised Government that the best results could not be expected at the end of the first year. He said the second year's results were more worse and there was slight improvement in the third year. Sir H. Lawrence thought that the scheme was still on its trial and the word failure was undoubtedly premature. He was of opinion that it was wise to pursue the latter part of the scheme as the reclamation would be of immense value to Bombay and give a fillip to commercial life and prosperity.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson, member of the Committee, said that Sir G. Buchanan's report proposed in 1912 was not checked in any way and was taken over 'holus-bolus.'

The Chairman suggested if Government had examined the matter carefully it would have discovered that reclamation by dry filling was cheaper than the likely cost now.

GOVERNMENT'S HEAD IN CLOUDS.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson severely questioned why Government had not exercised greater control and why the first results of the dredger were not known to Government till August 1924. He said Government had carried its head in the clouds for eight months whereas it should have insisted on knowing how the work was progressing.

Mr. Billimoria, member of the Committee, asked Sir H. Lawrence whether during his quarter of century's experience in India he had encountered a scheme revealing such colossal engineering blunders and asked if it was true that Sir George Buchanan had let down the Government through his estimates.

Sir Henry Lawrence replied that he was not a member of the Government when the estimates were presented.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on 21st September.—Reuter.

GERMAN OVATION TO TAGORE

A CHARACTERISTIC BRITISH COMMENT

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent, describing the remarkable ovation accorded to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his lectures at Hamburg and Berlin, remarks that the whole of Nationalist press have loudly applauded Dr. Tagore. He explains that this is due to the desire of German industrialists to cultivate good opinion among Indian intellectuals as a stepping stone towards the capture of Indian markets.—Reuter.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

INTRODUCED TO SHAH AND MEJLISS

TEHERAN, Sept. 18.

Mostofi introduced the Cabinet of the following persons to the Shah and Mejliss to-day:—

Vosough (Vosough-eddowleh) Minister of Justice.

Ansari (Moshaverol-Mamalek) Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Hedayet (Mokhber-es-saltaneh) Minister of Public Works.

Esfandiari (Mohtashem-es-saltaneh) Minister of Finance.

Bader (Nasir-ed-dowleh) Minister of Education.

Peroughi (Zokaolmolk) Minister of War.

Atabeki (Hushira-azam) Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Sabet (Ehtesham-es-saltaneh) Minister for Home Affairs.

Zokaolmolk is at present in Russia in connection with an embargo on exports. Mushir-ed-dowleh rejected the portfolio.

CABLE ITEMS

New York.—Borotra's defeat of Richards in the semi-finals of the American Lawn Tennis Championship means that the championship goes abroad for first time since 1903.

Geneva.—The Maharajah of Burdwan accompanied by his family and suite arrived here to-day and had conversations with the Maharajah of Kapurthala and Sir William Vincent. After a tour in the continent the Maharajah will arrive in London in time for the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

A SECRET MEETING

M. BRIAND CONFERS WITH DR. STRESEMANN

LONDON, September 17.

Geneva.—Considerable interest and speculation have been aroused by the secret meeting of M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann in the village of Thory just across the French frontier. Subsequently an official communique was issued stating that the conversation lasted for several hours and was most cordial. The two statesmen examined all problems that are likely to be of interest to the two countries and endeavoured together to ascertain the best means of solving them in the interests of France and Germany and in the spirit of the agreements which they have signed.

The two Ministers have reconciled their view points generally regarding the solutions and both have reserved the right to refer to their own Governments and if the Governments approve their view-points, they will resume the conversations in order to attain desirable results.

FRANCO GERMAN AGREEMENT FORESHADOWED.

(LATER.)—M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann, each accompanied by an interpreter, left Geneva by motor car separately at 11.30. Their destination was then unknown. They returned to Geneva at six in the evening separately. Smiling gaily Dr. Stresemann entered the hotel without saying a word. M. Briand only told a crowd of waiting journalists where he had been and then retired. Previous to this motorists and others vainly attempted to discover the rendezvous of the two statesmen.

Information was given by an official communique, and it was amplified by a statement from an excellent German source, that the object of the meeting was to discuss the general terms and the possibility of a comprehensive Franco German agreement removing the suspicions and differences of the past and also facilitating the French financial position.

It is pointed out that Germany is able and is willing to collaborate financially and economically with France on the basic principle that it is to Germany's interest to have a prosperous, stable and friendly France.—Reuter.

"THE TEMPS" ON EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Paris.—While admitting the importance of the Briand-Stresemann conversations "The Temps" warns the readers against trying to go too fast. It says when the Germans announce that M. Briand has decided on the evacuation of Rhineland they are taking their wishes for realities and when there is the talk of the German collaboration in the financial recovery of France by commercialisation of Germany's obligations the possibilities of the moment are lost sight of. The paper concludes by pointing out that the national and international considerations must be taken into account before negotiations proper can be undertaken.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE'S BUDGET

ECONOMY MEASURE

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—The Budget Committee of the League has adopted the resolution of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar declaring that every effort should be made to resist any increase in the budget of the League and emphasising the desirability without hampering the League's development of securing that contributions of various states should not exceed those of the current year.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY BUDGET COMMITTEE

LONDON, September 17.

Geneva.—The Budget Committee of the League Assembly has agreed to the resolution of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar (India) in favour of keeping the maximum limit of expenditure in view for the future.—Reuter.

ANOTHER POLITICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

While the French press is adopting a more cautious tone, Germans are reported to be already assuming that the conversations between M Briand and Herr Stresemann have resulted in an agreement on the vital problems, and will lead to a speedy termination of the occupation and also of military control.

According to a Paris telegram, Germany in order to obtain concessions she desires, namely the end of the occupation of the Rhineland, and the return of Saar Valley, has offered France a large block of railway shares.

It is asserted that her financial proposals would, if realised, stabilise the franc. The question now is whether M. Poincare will agree with M. Briand's views in the matter. If he does, says the telegram, negotiations will proceed, if not, another political crisis may arise in France.—Reuter.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN IN ITALY

LONDON, September 17.

Genoa.—Sir Austen Chamberlain arrived here to-day from Geneva and was welcomed by local authorities and members of the British Consulate. The Vice-Prefect handed him a message from Sgr. Mussolini to which Sir A. Chamberlain replied immediately. Sir A. Chamberlain this afternoon boarded the yacht "Dolphin" for a cruise.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN TRADE

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Geneva.—Speaking with regard to the projected economic conference Mr. Abdul Qadir laid stress on the importance of India in the economic life of the world. He pointed out the discrepancy between th level of prices of agricultural products and manufactured goods in India. He stated that India found it most difficult to secure the prices for her raw products which would enable her to buy advantageously the manufactured articles she required.—Reuter.

COBHAM AT AKYAB

AKYAB, Sept. 18.

Mr. Alan Cobham has arrived here "en route" to Calcutta.

Mr. Cobham is detained here owing to bad weather. He hopes to reach Calcutta at ten to-morrow morning.—A. P.

DEPARTURE FROM AKYAB

AKYAB, Sept. 19.

Mr. Alan Cobham left this place for Calcutta at seven this morning.—A. P.

ARRIVAL AT BALLY PIER

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Alan Cobham alighted at Bally pier at a quarter past eleven this morning, having taken just over four hours to fly from Akyab to Calcutta. The banks of the Hooghly in the neighbourhood of the pier were thronged with people anxious to see the airman's arrival.—A. P.

EXPERIENCES OF HIS FLIGHT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, Cobham said he encountered storms and headwinds practically throughout the flight from Akyab to Calcutta. The weather was indifferent when he started out. Thereafter it was fairly good as far as Cox's Bazar. Then he flew in a storm as far as Barisal where he lost his bearings owing to the fog. The whole country below was flooded. He declared that if he had left Penang half a day earlier, he would have escaped the storms, and would have been in London by now.

Cobham paid tribute to the meteorological service from Simla, but regretted that he could not obtain a forecast even six hours ahead anywhere between Calcutta and Penang. He emphasised the desirability of having a seaplane base between Calcutta and Singapore, and also a chain of wireless stations from Calcutta to Victoria Point with a view to enabling a regular service to be maintained during the monsoon. He was of the opinion that India should combine with the Federated Malay States in this enterprise.

Mr. Cobham originally intended to leave for Allahabad to-day, and then go on to Delhi which he hoped to reach this evening, but owing to the delay in his arrival at Calcutta he has decided to leave for Allahabad to-morrow and he expects to reach Delhi also to-morrow evening.—A P.

GERMAN HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Berlin.—An exhibition of the products of the German handicraft industry is leaving Bremen by the steamer "Vwerland" tomorrow on a visit to North and South America, Africa, Australia, South Sea Islands, India, China and Japan with the object of obtaining new customers. The venture is supported by prominent firms including Krupps.—Reuter's Special.

INCIDENT AT BRITISH EMBASSY

LONDON, September 17.

Tokio.—Newspapers give prominence to an incident during luncheon at the British Embassy in honour of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden who are visiting Japan when a man suddenly appeared outside the verandah whereupon the son of Sir John Tilley, Ambassador, went out to investigate. A dagger immediately hurtled past Sir John Tilley Junior. The latter chased the thrower who however escaped. Japanese newspapers hint that the assailant is a Chinese student animated by anti-British feelings, but the embassy decline to make a statement in deference to the request of the Japanese authorities to withhold information pending investigation.—Reuter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Marquiss of Linlithgow, Chairman, and Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Thomas Middleton and Sir James Mackenna, members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, will leave for India by the P. and O. Steamer "Ranpura" from Marseilles on 24th September.—Reuter.

A Rajkot message says:—"Arrangements have been made by Rajkot State to receive valuables and loose cash of subjects in the State Treasury and issue receipts for same to facilitate the departure of people intending to leave Rajkot for reasons of the outbreak of plague."—Free Press.

SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

round there, as also the leaders of the various political parties. The Mahatma took a little milk with swadeshi sugar which was specially brought for the purpose. The Mahatma as usual was laughing and having an animated talk with guests, and he stayed there for more than an hour.

DINNER AT WILLINGDON CLUB.

The day's functions come to a close with the dinner given by Mr. J. A. Kay at the Willingdon Club. Mr. Kay is the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

CITY'S WELCOME

"COME TO STUDY AT FIRST-HAND INDIAN CONDITIONS"

NO INTENTION TO PLACE ANY STIGMA ON INDIAN NATION.

The South African Deputation arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning. The steamer was expected at about 7 a.m., but it was late by two or three hours. The deputation has come to this country to see for themselves the conditions obtaining here before the Round Table Conference takes place.

On the jetty there was a very large and representative gathering to welcome the distinguished guests from South Africa. There were also the representatives of the Governments of India and Bombay. Among the Government officials might be mentioned: Sir Muhammad Habibulla (member of the Viceroy's Executive Council), Mr. G. S Bajpai (Under-Secretary to the Government of India), Mr. G. A. Thomas (Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay), Capt. Paget (A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay), Sir C. V. Mehta, Mr. H K. Kirpanlani, the Collector of Bombay, Mr. W. H. Neilson, the Commissioner of Police, and the Sheriff of Bombay. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jal Rustomji and Mr. Ismail Mossa, Mr. Y. A. Bhabha and a number of prominent Indian gentlemen also welcomed the South African delegation.

MESSAGE TO SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGTES.

When requested to give a message of greeting to the South African Delegates, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave the following message:—

Throughout the centuries has India given welcome to all the peoples of the world and accorded to each race in fullest measure the gift it demanded of her historic hospitality: knowledge, riches, citizenship or sanctuary. May she offer to the ambassadors from South Africa the enduring gift of understanding sympathy and peace.

When the steamer touched the dock Messrs. Bajpai, Thomas and Kelly together with the Governor's A.-D.-C. boarded the steamer, and Mr. Bajpai introduced the members of the Government to the South African delegation. The South Africans then landed on the shores of India, and there were some more introductions. The Sheriff of Bombay welcomed the delegates officially on behalf of the city and garlanded them.

Owing to the lateness of the arrival, part of the programme was cut down, and the delegates went to the Taj Mahal Hotel straightaway, where they will stay during their sojourn in Bombay.

In the afternoon they visited the King Edward Memorial Hospital and lunched with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at the Orient Club.

The deputation which is representative of all the prominent political parties in South Africa consists of Mr. F. W. Beyers (Minister of Mines and Industries), Mr. Patrick Duncan (South African Party), Mr. George Reyburn, M.L.A. (Labour Party), Mr. Alfred Charles Fordham, M.L.A. (Labour Party), Mr. John Sidney Marwick, M.L.A. (South African Party), Mr. W. H. Rood, M.L.A. (Nationalist Party), Mr. O. S. Vermooten, Mr. M. L. Malan, M.L.A. (Nationalist Party), and Mr. J. R. Hartshorne, Secretary.

STATEMENT BY LEADER OF DEPUTATION.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" on board the steamer, the Hon. Mr. F. W. Beyers, the leader of the deputation, said:—

"The Deputation are visiting India at the special invitation of the Indian Government to enable them to meet members of the Government and prominent Indians and Europeans and to study at first hand present-day conditions in this interesting country. We are, therefore, here as the guests of the Government in order to comply with their invitation and to observe as much as it is possible to do in a comparatively short space of time. The various political parties of the Union are represented on the Deputation. We feel that our visit will be interesting and instructive and hope we shall have the opportunity of seeing various aspects of Indian life.

"As guests, and also bearing in mind the fact that we have no instructions in this regard from the Government or people of the Union, it is not our intention to make any statement on the difficult problem which will be dealt with by the Conference to be held in Cape Town in December next.

AN ASSURANCE.

"We do not propose anticipating the discussions and proposals at the Conference in any way. We, however, wish to assure the Indian Government and people that whatever may be the outcome of the Conference and whatever legislation may be passed affecting the Indian community in the Union of South Africa there never has been, nor is there now, any idea of placing a mark of inferiority or a stigma on the Indian nation. The people of South Africa fully recognise and value the ancient civilisation and status of India. We should like to take this opportunity of expressing the Union's goodwill towards the Government and people of India and our appreciation of the invitation to come and see for ourselves."

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT GIVES GARDEN PARTY

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, gave a garden party, on Saturday afternoon, in honour of the Delegation from the Union of South Africa, at the Chowpatty Bandstand Gardens. There was a very large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen present to meet the delegates. The weather was not very favourable and now and then it rained, but it did not prevent nearly four to five hundred ladies and gentlemen from being present. The guests were received by Mr. Rahimtoola and his brother. Among those present might be mentioned: Sir D. J. Tata, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Sir Mahomed Habibulla, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. Justice Percival, Mr. Justice Madgaoker, Mr. Justice A. A. Khan, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, Mr. Justice Rangnekar, Dr. A. G Viegas, Mr. Frank Norge, Raja Kishan Kaul, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. W. H. Neilson, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. T. M. Kajiji, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. G. A. Thomas, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, and Mr. A. G. Gray.

The South Africans were introduced to some of the prominent persons present and they freely moved about.

The fine band of the Grenadiers was playing all the while. After partaking of light refreshments the gathering dispersed in the evening.

VICEROY'S WELCOME MESSAGE

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

On behalf of India His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraphed to Hon'ble Mr. F.W. Beyers K.C. on board S.S. "Tukhliwa" most hearty welcome to him and other members of the South African Delegation on their arrival in this country. The Viceroy earnestly hopes that their visit "although shorter" than we should have wished would be throughout a source of interest and pleasure to them all.—A.P.

DEPARTURE FOR POONA

The Deputation leaves for Poona to-day. There will be a reception by the Servants of India Society to-day at Poona.

RECEPTION BY POONA MUSLIM

The Anjuman-e-Islam of Poona are giving a reception to the South African Deputation on Tuesday the 21st instant at 5-30 p.m. at the Haroon Hall, Guffarieg Street, Poona.

MR ANDREWS INTERVIEWED

HIS APPEAL TO DEPUTATION.

AHMEDABAD, Sept 19.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who is still here interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press concerning the South African deputation stated that he had been greatly struck by Mahatma Gandhi's message to the papers on the eve of their arrival and he trusted that the deputation while they remained in India would see the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. He specially wished them to realise from Indian experience the evils which segregation in the form of untouchability had produced and to realise thereby the logical consequences of any segregation system. He would also like them specially to see with their own eyes Indian returned emigrants at Garden Reach in Calcutta in order to learn from them the miseries of repatriation. He had himself interviewed the returned emigrants from Natal only a few days ago and found them living under pitiable conditions.

At the same time Mr. Andrews hoped that the deputation would take away with them a realisation of India's hospitality and her cordial desire for friendly relations. He felt they spoke from their hearts when they said that there was no idea of placing any "mark of inferiority or stigma on the Indian nation' and that "the people of South Africa fully realised and valued the ancient civilisation and status of India." Knowing as he did personally most of the members of the Deputation he had the fullest confidence in their genuine desire to seek by this visit to establish friendly relations. South Africa was herself awakening to a full realisation of Nationhood after a period of tutelage. It should not be difficult therefore for the members of the South African deputation to understand how keenly national sentiments were being felt to-day by every section of the Indian people. In many things they would find in this vast sub-continent diversity and disharmony but in the universal desire for national self-expression they would find a new concrete unity which was rapidly binding all sections of the Indian community together.—A. P.

NEW MEMBERS OF NATIONAL PARTY

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

Among those who have recently joined the Indian National Party, (Bombay) are the following:—

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Sir Hormusji A. Wadia, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Rao Bahadur K. G. Damle Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey, Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan, D. N. Sirur, J. C. Chatterji, M. M. Garekhan, advocate and Hiralal D. Nanavati, Solicitor.

COMMUNAL RIOT AT NAJIBABAD

4 KILLED : 50 INJURED

NAINITAL, September 19.

A communal riot took place at Najibabad (Bijnor District) on Friday the 17th instant. It is reported that at about 1 p.m. on that day a party of Hindus numbering about a dozen including women and children were going round the town beating drums and singing songs prior to their departure on pilgrimage to Gaya. When this party came near a mosque some Mussalmans came out and asked the party to stop the music. This led to an altercation in which the Hindus are reported to have been roughly handled.

Soon after this incident minor riots took place in several parts of the town. The number of persons killed is estimated at four and of injured between forty and fifty. Mr. Bates, District Magistrate, accompanied by the Superintendent of Police, arrived at Najibabad soon after the outbreak and the situation was promptly brought under control. Everything is quiet there now.—A.P.

MR. N. M. SAMARTH DEAD

EMINENT LAWYER AND POLITICIAN

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The death has occurred of Mr. Samarth, member of the India Council.—Reuter.

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

News has been received in Bombay of the death which occurred in London yesterday, of Mr. N. M Samarth, a member of the India Council. In regretfully communicating the sad news to the deceased's family in Bombay through the Bombay Government the India Council have recorded their appreciation of the services rendered to them by the deceased.—A. P.

(The late Mr. Narayan Madhav Samarth was a member of the Council of India since 1924. An eminent lawyer, journalist and a sound politician, he was a member of the Royal Commission on the Superior Public Services in India, 1924. Mr. Samarth was also a member of the first Legislative Assembly 1921-24.]

MR. H. G. WELLS' NEW NOVEL

(Continued from page 6.)

of opinion; but then what novel by Mr. Wells is not? And Mr. Wells would argue—he does not; for he just broaches the subject and lets it go—why should a novel not deal with matters of moment which affect life and thought? To persons however, who cannot stand in fiction treatment of religious, sociological, historical, economic discussions, the only advice one can offer is to leave alone a novel like the one under review.

A Glimpse into Clissold's Ideas.

The beginning is delightful, and the brief interludes of life we get, in the mass of opinions presented in the first two books, are also delightful. William Clissold is fifty nine when he sets about writing a description of his world and his will. He is a man of business who has retired to a place in Provence, and has a young and vivacious girl staying with him to whom he makes love or rather who makes love to him—but whose exact relations with him are hardly clear from the very few glimpses we are able to have into Clissold's life and doings. Clissold's brother Dikon, is referred to, but described only as a youngster but the next book —Essence of Dikon—will tell us all about him. Their father is an inevitable swindler of the type made familiar in several of Mr. Wells' previous works and while the adventurer is portrayed in alluring tints, made almost loveable, the mother comes in for much scorn, and the bitterness, the young lads feel in Rea's being stranded in life after the misadventures and suicide of their father is all directed against her narrow self-satisfied nature.

When out of a spirit of self sacrifice the mother remarries and again out of devotion to their needs presents them with a succession of young companions to play with, it is too much for the growing lads to stand and they quit, deciding to study science at the Royal College of Science. But these brief sketches of human beings and their affairs appear like diversions at best in the first two books, the real play being devoted to an unfolding of the ideas of William Clissold—mind you not Mr. H.G. Wells—on cosmogony, on religion and immortality or the future of life and the immortal adventure in Book the First; and on Systems of History, on the psycho analysis of Karl Marx (poor old Marx against whom Mr. Wells appears to have a special grudge) on the reincarnation of Socialism, on the history of toil through the ages, on money and on the change of scale in Book the Second. And as one wanders through these discussions and these peculiarly controversial presentations of facts, one wonders which ideas belong to William Clissold and which to Mr. H.G. Wells, but all the same one feels grateful. Two men, more than any others have, in a sense, revolutionised thought among average men and women in the English speaking world and made these their debtors by their thought-provoking drama, fiction or fantasy. One is Bernard Shaw and the other is Wells and this book is another heap added on to the burden of debt which the English-speaking world owes to these two great writers.

The Governor of Bombay attended a performance of 'In The Next Room' by the Poona Amateur Dramatic Club at the Poona Gymkhana Club on Saturday last

RAILWAY STAFF UNIFORMS

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S CIRCULA

(From our correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

Quite a sensation has been created amongst the traffic staff, B. B. and C. I. Ry. (Metre Gauge) by the Traffic Superintendent's circular (Ajmer) in which he alleges that the station staff on duty wear their uniform as an exception rather than a rule, and that in a majority of cases where uniform is worth it is old and ragged to a degree. He is, therefore, led to the conclusion that supplies of uniforms are sold away by the staff.

The circular, therefore, requires that all uniforms supplied to the staff drawing under Rs. 100 per month must in future be produced for inspection monthly by the traffic inspectors, and where it is found that supply is in unduly worn and torn condition, the District Traffic Superintendent will decide to what extent the employee should be called upon to contribute to the cost of a fresh supply.

CURTAILMENT IN SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS.

It may be noted here that under the external excuse of economy, the traffic authorities have already curtailed the supply of uniforms to the staff, and now to require them to produce their uniforms for monthly inspection is just like adding insult to injury. The Station-masters, assistant station masters and other clerical staff in the Fatehgarh District, feeling highly insulted and aggrieved by the unwarranted allegations and orders contained in the above circular, submitted a joint appeal to the Traffic Superintendent requesting him to cancel the same, and recommend a sufficient supply to them. The District Traffic Superintendent, Fatehgarh, by wire called at his office some station masters from the line, and distinctly gave them to understand that the joint appeal would not be forwarded to the higher authorities.

It is hoped however that in view of its absurdity and the unnecessary agitation that it has caused amongst the traffic staff, the Agent will kindly withdraw the circular and after proper enquiry into the present grievances of the staff in the matter of uniforms, take prompt measures to remedy them.

COLLECTOR'S COMPLAINT AGAINST BAILIFF

RANGOON, Sept. 18.

Mr. G. C. Tew, I.C.S., Collector of Rangoon, has lodged a report with the police accusing his office bailiff Maung Ba of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000. The Collector being informed of the bailiff's absence in office for some days held an enquiry and that the accused had misappropriated large sums of money. The police are searching for the accused as he is stated to have disappeared from the house he used to live.—A. P.

CO-OPERATION & VILLAGE RECONSTMATION

RANCHI, Sept. 18.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Ranchi Central Co-operative Bank to-day, the Hon. Sir Syed Mohmed Fakhruddin, Minister for Education, said that Government were anxious to help the co-operative and industries department and to improve the economic condition of the people and hoped they would be able to make the co-operative institution, the centre of real village reconstruction within a short time.—A.P.

MU LIM CONFERENCE AT DELHI

A Delhi message of Sept. 18 says:—Masih-ul-Mulk, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Moulana Kifayatullah, Moulvi Mohd Ibrahim Sialkoti, Moulana Qutbuddin Abdulwi Firingimahli and Moulana Abdulmajid Qadiri Budaoni have issued an invitation to prominent Muslim leaders to attend a conference to be held at Delhi on the 21st and 22nd instant for the purpose of trying to remove the differences regarding the Hedjaz problem as far as possible.

Men of different schools of thought have been invited who are requested to inform Moulana Mazharuddin Sahib, Editor "The Alaman," of the time of their arrival on the registered telegraphic address, "Alaman." As the Central Khilafat Committee also is holding its meeting. This time the gathering promises to be a representative one.

PLEA FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Sir Abdur Rahim in the course of a statement issued to-day says:—"The proper way of persuading the representatives of people to make the best use of the present constitution, defective as it is, is not to excite communal passions of Hindus or of Muslims, but to do good work for the benefit of the people." He failed to understand why representatives of each community should not be able to combine and work together for the common cause of the country. Moslems were resolved no longer to be mere dependents of any Hindu organisation or to be at the beck and call of Government.—A. P.

DHRANGADRA SECURES RS. 40 LAKHS LOAN

DHRANGADRA, Sept 19.

The Dhrangadra State has secured from Bhavnagar State a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs at six per cent. interest, pledging the income of the Dhrangadra Railway.—Free Press.

A GLORIOUS FINISH.

HINDUS WIN BY 9 RUNS ONLY.

BOWLERS' FIELD-DAY.

HINDU-EUROPEAN FINAL BEGINS TO-DAY

Hindus' 1st innings 111
Mahomedans 1st Innings 102

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA Sept. 18.

Seldom in the history of cricket, thousands who thronged to see a Quadrangular Cricket match could have seen more g lorious finish than one that was witnessed to-day, when the Hindus, by a narrow margin of nine runs, qualified themselves for the finals. That they succeeded in disposing of the Mahomedans for 102, was largely due to the splendid bowling of Chandarana and Ramji, two speed merchants, in team, who between them collected all the 10 Mahomedans' wickets. Chandarana's analysis reads 25 overs, 4 maidens 54 runs and six wickets, while that of Ramji, 16.2, 10 maidens, 14 runs and 4 wickets—a performance which they can legitimately be proud of. Both of them took the fullest advantage of a sticky wicket with the result that at times they were simply irresistible. That the Mahomedans succeeded in scoring 102 is largely due to the fine batting of M. E. Shaik and Abdus Salaam the former scoring 23 and the latter 19. M. E. Shaikh played a patient innings, but Abdus Salaam even when things were in parlous condition for his side, took Hindoo bowling by the scruff of the neck and stayed until he was beaten all hands up, by a beautiful ball off Chandarana. The extra was responsible for 21 runs.

As regards Hindu batting of the remaining players, no comment is necessary, as with the exception of S.S. Joshi who scored a patient 15, none looked like staying there long against the ideal bowling of Abdus Salaam. As his analysis indicates he bowled admirably well, and at times disconcerted the Hindu batsmen with his disguised breaks. Friend and foe alike, will join me in extending to him a mead of praise on his splendid bowling performance in this match.

I have already commented upon Mahomedan fielding, but Gulab's catch to-day on mid-long of B. Naidu, was worth going a long way to see as he had to cover a distance of over 15 yards before he effected the catch. I have referred to the splendid wicket-keeping of Dilawar Hussain, and it is no exaggeration to style him the second best wicket-keeper in India amongst Indians after B. E. Kapadia. He struck me also as a fine forcing bat who plays with a straight bat and even on to-day's worse wicket, he was playing confidently before he fell a victim to Chandarana whose ba kept very low.

Hindu fielding was on the whole tolerably good, but mention must be made of the good work of Vithal, S. S. Joshi, Godambe and C. K. Naidu, upon whom the whole brunt in fielding fell. Vithal at mid-off brought a splendid hard catch of Nazir Ali, whereas Deodhar also effected a fine catch at slip. Navle's wicket-keeping greatly disappointed me. The only extenuating circumstances in his favour was the bad condition of the wicket which not only non-plussed batsmen, but wicket-keeping as well.

Lastly, umpiring, so far as Mr. Davar was concerned, was exceptionally good, but one or two decisions of Sgt. Hawkins were to some extent disappointing. Hindus are playing the same team in the final with the exception of B. Naidu who is replaced by K. G. Pardeshi.

DETAILS OF GAME

The attendance was very poor to see the commencement of the match which started punctually at 11 a.m. to-day. There was no rain last night and the weather this morning was glorious. The over-night not-out batsmen, Godambe and Baliah, resumed batting, the former facing Salaam who bowled from the Council Hall end. Four leg-byes resulted in Salaam's first, and Baliah facing Nazir Ali sent his first ball to a fine for a single. Godambe who had crossed over to the other end was snapped behind the wickets off Salaam. (87—6—0.)

S. S. Joshi partnered Baliah, who welcomed him with a single to a fine leg off Nazir Ali. Baliah, who was playing well, lifted one of Salaam's deliveries to on-boundary, where Gulab brought off a splendid running catch. (88—7—5.)

Salaam was bowling splendidly at this stage and he claimed all three wickets this morning. Ramji, the next man, opened his account with a single off Nazir, but in playing Salaam he gave an easy catch to a short fine leg off ball that popped up abruptly. (89—8—1.)

90 went up as the result of a fine square cut by S. S. Joshi of Nazir, which realised 2 runs. S. M. Joshi filled up the vacancy and gave a difficult catch in slips off Salaam. S. S. Joshi hooked one of Salaam's deliveries to a four and brought up 100 after the game was in progress for 45 minutes.

Nazir Ali came on in place of Nazir from the Pavilion end and conceded two runs in his first over. He was immediately relieved and Vazirali put on in his place. 110 went up when S. M. Joshi turned Salaam to the leg for a brace. S. M. Joshi lifted one of the deliveries of Salaam to mid-off where Syed Mohamed Shah missed an easy sitter. The game was most interesting at this stage as both batsmen took no liberty against the Mahomedan bowling. S. S. Joshi was, however clean bowled in playing forward to Vazirali. (111—9—15.)

Chanda Rana joined S. M. Joshi, but lost his partner immediately as he was completely beaten by Salaam. The Hindu innings thus closed for 111 runs.

The following are the scores:—

THE HINDUS.—FIRST INNINGS.

Prof Deodhar, l.b.w, b Abdus Salaam	11
Navle, b Nazir Ali	26
Jai, c Nazir, b Abdus Salaam	1
Vithal (capt), c Dilawar Hussain, b Abdus Salaam	13
Capt Naidu, l-b-w, b Nazir	21
Baliah Naidu, c Gulab, b Abdus Salaam	5
S R Godambe, c Dilawar Hussain, b Abdus Salaam	0
S S Joshi, b Vazir Ali	15
Ramji, c Lt. Mohomed Shah, b Abdus Salaam	1
S M Joshi, b Abdus Salaam	5
Chanda Rana, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nazir Ali	28	10	37	2
Murad	5	1	12	0
Hasan Shah	1	0	6	0
Abdus Salaam	31.4	16	28	7
Aziz	2	0	12	0
Vazir Ali	5	3	3	1

Fall of wickets:—1 for 33, 2 for 37, 3 for 42, 4 for 79, 5 for 79, 6 for 87, 7 for 88, 8 for 89, 9 for 111, and 10 for 111.

MAHOMEDAN INNINGS

Mahomedans started their first innings at 12.45 by sending in Dina Shaikh and Aziz, the former facing Chanda Rana who bowled from the pavilion end. Dina glanced to the leg the fourth ball of Chanda Rana for a single run.

Vithal rang the first bowling change by putting on C. K. Naidu in place of Ramji from the Council Hall end. At lunch time the total score was 9 run for nil.

After resumption Chandarana sent down the first over to Dina who scored a single, off this third ball, and brought up 10 on the board. S. M. Joshi was given a turn with the ball from the Council Hall end, and Dina hooked his first ball for a single, but on facing him gave a palpable chance in the slips to Naidu, who made a great effort to hold it, but missed him. Dina hooked Chandarana's first ball for four, and took a single run. Chandarana drew the first blood by capturing Aziz's wicket who was nicely taken low down, at point, by S. M. Joshi (17-1-0).

Murad joined Dina, and immediately scored a single, off Joshi. 20 went up after the game was in progress for 15 minutes, and the third decade soon after. Dina and Murad were both playing confidently against difficult Hindu bowling the former bringing off two fine off-drives, off Chandarana. Chandarana had hard luck in not capturing Dina's wicket who was missed at point, by S.M. Joshi. Ramji came on from the Council Hall end, and sent down a maiden over. Chandarana was bowling beautifully, and in his next over, captured wicket of Murad, who was beautifully taken in slips by Deodhar (38-2-8).

RAMJI'S & RANA'S DEADLY BOWLING.

Vajirali now joined Dina and opened his account with a boundary to square cut, but was clean-bowled in the next ball, which kept low (42-2-4).

Ramji was also bowling splendidly, and in his third over bowled Dina Shaikh neck and crop. (46-2-23). The retiring batsman had played good cricket, and was loudly applauded on his return to the pavilion.

Dilawar, Hussen and Nazirali were two partners, the former having a narrow escape behind the sticks, off Chandarana. Nazirali survived an appeal of l.b.w. off Ramji, but in trying to drive his next delivery gave a catch at mid-off, where Vithal brought off a well-judged catch. (49-5-0).

Abdus Salam filled the vacancy, and immediately drove Ramji for a four to the on-boundary, and was very lucky in being missed at cover point, by Ramji, off Chandarana, the fielder concerned grabbing at the ball. Sixty went up when four leg-byes resulted at 64, Chandarana bowled Dilawar Hussain with a good-length ball. (64-6-4).

Hassan Shah now joined Salam, and in attemptin a risky run nearly lost his wicket. Six wickets were down for 64, and both batsmen were trying to steal every possible run at this stage. Abdus was shaping well, and he lifted Chandarana's delivery to one boundary for four. Excitement ran high, and every possible run was applauded by spectators. Hassan Shah off-drove, ran for four, but in repeating the stroke he was beaten with all hands up. (78-7-8).

AN EXCITING FINISH.

33 runs to equal the Hindus' total, with 3 wickets in hand, will they do it? This was on everybody's lips. A sneak to third man, off Ramji, which gave four runs brought up 80 on the board, and at 83 Rana spread-legged Salam's wicket. (83-8-19). Salam played plucky innings at the most critical moment, and he was loudly applauded on his return to the pavilion.

Lt. Mahamad Hussein and Gulab filled up the two vacancies, but the former in playing forward to Ramji gave a soft catch to Deodar at slips, which was promptly accepted. (87-9-1).

Syed Mahmed Shah was the last man in, and Gulab welcomed him with a boundary through the covers. 90 went up and Mahomed Shah cut Ramji through covers, for a brace, and Gulab sneaked Rana through the slips for three. Gulab hoisted 100 by taking a single, off Ramji. Excitement ran at fever heat at this time, and every run and every good pice of fielding was loudly applauded by the crowd. Ramji was bowling magnificently and Syed Mahomed Shah in trying to hook one of his short-pitched deliveries, skied up the ball at the wicket where Navle brought off a catch (102-10-4).

The last pair of the Mahomedans made gallant efforts to win the match and they deserve greatest praise on their fight. No praise can be too high for Chandarana and Ramji, both of whom bowled with tremendous pace.

The following are full scores:—

(1)	M. E. Shaikh b. Ramji	23
(2)	S. A. Aziz c. S. M. Joshi b. Rana	0
(3)	Murad c. Deodhar b. Rana	8
(4)	Vazir Ali b Rana	5
(5)	Dilawar Hussein b. Rana	4
(6)	Nazir Ali c. Vithal b. Ramji	0
(7)	Abdus Salam b. Rana	19
(8)	Hassan Shah b. Rana	8
(9)	Lt. Mahomed Hussein c. Deodhar b. Ramji	1
(10)	Gulab Rasool not out	10
(11)	Syed Mohmed Shah c. Navle b. Ramji	4
	Extras	21
	Total	102

Fall of wickets: 1 for 18, 2 for 38, 3 for 42, 4 for 46, 5 for 48, 6 for 64, 7 for 78, 8 for 83, 9 for 87, 10 for 102.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chandarana	25	4	54	6
Ramji	16.2	10	14	4
C. K. Naidu	1	0	1	0
S. M. Joshi	7	0	12	0

NO LONGER UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

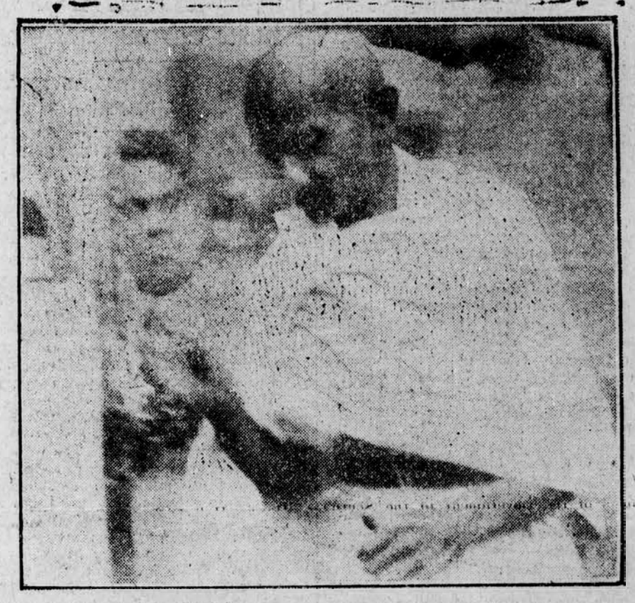
Regarding the withdrawal of the notifications by the Punjab Government declaring the S. G. P. C. and Akali Dal to be unlawful associations a Press Note issued by the Director of Information Bureau recalls the reference made by the Governor in his address to the Punjab Legislative Council on 9th July, 1925, when His Excellency stated that the notification will be withdrawn and when the Central Gurdwara Board provided by the Gurdwara Bill was duly constituted. Now that the Board has been duly constituted the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare that the notifications have been cancelled.—A. P.

The Raja of Challapalli has donated Rs. 25,000 to the Andhra University.—A. P.

GARDEN PARTY TO SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATES.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the garden party given by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the South African Delegation at Chowpatty on Saturday evening.

GANDHIJI IN BOMBAY.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A snapshot of Gandhiji on his arrival in Bombay at the Grant Road Station yesterday morning. Gandhiji has come to participate in the city's welcome to the S. African delegates.

INDIAN NATIONAL UNION.

AIMS AND OBJECTS FURTHER EXPLAINED.

DELHI, Sept. 17.

The Secretary, Indian National Union, sends the following summary of the informal talk and decisions reached at a meeting of the Union on September 10th:—It was resolved unanimously that the Indian National Union was not intended to interfere with the work of internal reform undertaken by the different communities or to require any community to suspend its social or other reforming activities. The Union was intended to be a meeting place for all who regarded as undesirable the aggressive spirit fostered by mistaken activities and directed by one community against another which were calculated to obstruct and retard the real progress and ultimate welfare of the country as a whole. It should further be a meeting place for those who believe that India's lasting salvation was to be achieved by the united efforts and not by inter-communal struggles. It was not impossible for communal organisations to organise different communities along lines of self-help and by fitting them mentally and physically to contribute their best to the attainment of a united nation.

But, unfortunately, with the best of intentions and the purest of motives the indiscriminate activities of certain communal organisations, originally meant for the right kind of activities, had, in the hands of short-sighted followers, brought about a mentality which even authors of the movement could not approve and were, therefore, proving detrimental to the cause of the country. It was, therefore, essential to bring together all those who had not become too inseperably identified rightly or wrongly with such activities to act as peace-makers between the contending parties and to establish points of contact between the fissiparous elements and who should exert themselves on behalf of tolerance, peace and unity.

OBJECTIONABLE ORGANISATIONS.

There was a general agreement among all present that in deciding the question whether certain existing organisations were objectionable from this point of view, their present activities alone should be the data for judgment. Some members brought before the meeting the names of certain organisations Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, but after a most careful consideration it was resolved that the declaration of names was considered objectionable from the Union's point of view and should be left to the central board. A sub-committee consisting of Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Messrs. Gindharlal K. Santanam, Asaf Ali, and Shankarlal was formed to draft rules and regulations of the Union and to circulate the report of the informal meeting and also of the sub-committee for inviting criticisms. The present office of the Union was to remain at Delhi and Lala Shanker Lal was to act as the provisional secretary. The sub-committee met on the 11th and 12th most of members attending and drafted certain rules and regulations.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Following are the drafted rules and regulations of the Indian National Union:—

Objects:—To promote and foster the growth of a united Indian nation and to remove all causes of inter-communal discord and separatist tendencies.

To achieve these objects the Union shall undertake a vigorous propaganda through press and platform to foster the spirit of true nationalism and genuine patriotism among the people of India.

It will try to create gradually such atmosphere in the country as would facilitate the settlement of all communal questions in a noble spirit of compromise and mutual goodwill.

Regarding differences not settled within reasonable time by common understanding the Union will, with due regard to the equities of the situation, give its own finding and take steps to secure for it the approbation of the country.

Every Indian not under 18 years of age who subscribes to the aims and objects of the Union shall be eligible to become a member of Union on signing a declaration form and pledge.

Every member shall pay Re. 1 as annual subscription. None who continues to be a member of any organisation declared communal by the central board of the Union shall be eligible to become a member of the Union.

A communal organisation is one whose present activities are caculated to retard or obstruct the growth of a common Indian nationhood.

THE PLEDGE.

The following is the pledge:—"I do hereby solemnly affirm that (1) the only way to India's lasting prosperity and freedom lies in the realization by all communities of India of a common united nationality and harmonious co-operation between them all. (2) My sole objective shall be the good of the nation as a whole. (3) My guilding principles in regard to communal disputes shall be as follows:—(a) Full liberty of religious views and practices. (b) Absolute tolerance of views and practices of others. (c) Adjustment of communal relations on the basis of rights and mutual obligations of communities and individuals. (4) I will do all in my power to prevent communal disputes and never be a party to any of them. (5) I will spare no efforts to foster the spirit of true nationaism, patriotism and harmonious co-operation within the sphere of my influence. (6) I neither am nor will be a member of any organisation declared communal by the central board of the Union."—A P.

LOYALTY TO EX-MAHARAJA

GARDEN PARTY TO SARDAR PREM SINGH

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

A large number of Congressmen, Khilafatists and Sikhs were present this evening at a garden party given in honour of Major Sardar Prem Singh, father-in-law of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha, in the town hall grounds by a number of citizens of Lahore. After tea, speeches were made by Lala Duni Chand, Professor Ruchiram, Sardar Ram Singh and Maulana Zafarali Khan, all of whom paid tributes to Sardar Prem Singh for his devotion and loyalty to the Maharaja of Nabha at a time of distress and adversity.—A. P.

Mr. R. K. Shunmukham Chetty M. L. A. representative of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Australia left by s.s. "Naldera" which sailed from Colombo on Saturday.

The Tariff Board examined at Ahmedabad on Friday Mr. Findlay Shirras, Principal of Gujarat College and late Director of the Labour Office, Bombay. He said that upcountry mills appeared to be in a better position than the Bombay Mills.—A.P.

"BUNDLE OF INCONSISTENCIES"

LALAJI'S POLITICS

PUNJAB YOUNGMEN'S GRIEVANCE

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

Sixteen young Punjabees mostly graduates of the National College (started during non-co-operation days) headed by Mr. Kidarnath Saigal, member of the All-India Congress Committee and the President of the Punjab Political Sufferers' Conference have issued an appeal to the young men of the Punjab in a printed pamphlet asking them to rally round the Congress which in their opinion was in grave danger. They strongly criticise Lala Lajpat Rai's conduct in politics since his return from America which they characterise as "a bundle of inconsistencies" and hold the Lala guilty of giving "the death blow to the cause of national education in the province by his negligence of the Punjab Kaumi Vidyapith (national college)."

Replying to the above charges levelled against him in the pamphlet Lala Lajpat Rai at a public meeting last night said that he had great regard for the young men who made sacrifices for the country, but he was sorry that they were playing into the hands of some mischievous persons and advised them to be more wise and prudent. Politics, said Lajpat Rai, was like a game of chess and they had to change tactics according as circumstances and the situation demanded. That was statecraft and there was nothing wrong in such changes in tactics which were followed by every politician all over the world.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

REGISTRATION OF NOMINATIONS

Saturday being the last day fixed by the Government, the following 32 persons have registered their nominations before the Collector of Bombay for the nine seats, viz: two seats for Mahomedans, two seats for (Non-Mahomedan) Bombay South, one seat for Marathas, one seat for Europeans and three seats for Bombay South (Non-Mahomedan).

Three candidates are contesting the Maratha seat, viz., Messrs. A. N. Surve, R. S. Asavale and Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji.

In the Bombay South constituency, three seats are allotted and eight persons have so far offered their candidature, viz:—

Messrs. J. B. Patel, Purushotam Tricumdas, P. J. Murzban, Balubhai T. Desai, S. C. Joshi, K. F. Nariman, Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, E. R. Heerjibehedin, Dr. M. B. Velkar, and Dr. A. G. Viegas. Of these the sitting members are: Messrs. B. T. Desai, K. F. Nariman and Dr. M. B. Velkar.

The North Constituency possessing two seats have nine candidates for election. Drs. M. D. Gilder, N. D. Savarkar, M. C. Jayle, Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, Meyer Nissim, R. K. Vaidya, Reuben Solomon, Mavji Govindji Seth and Khimji Nathoobhai.

For the two seats reserved for Mahomedans there are six candidates viz: Messrs. D. G. Khairaz, Mahomedali Allabux, H. A. Lalji, H. M. Rahimtoola, Sayed Abdul Kadar Edroos and Jafferbai A. Lalji.

The European constituency has one seat reserved, for which only one candidate has offered, viz: Mr. Joe Addyman, who is also the sitting member.

For the one seat reserved for the Bombay University, the following three candidates are in the field, viz:—Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. Joseph Baptista.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday the 17th instant, and on the same day attended the Hunt Ball at the Turf Club House, Poona.

Geneva.—Poland and Jugo-Slavia have signed a treaty of friendship and arbitration on the lines of Locarno.

HOT WEATHER DIET

Mistakes Many People Make

Many people lose their appetite at this time of year, and from this draw conclusions that they are not medically sound. Some say that in summer the body does not require so many meals; but that is wrong.

Certainly the body does not require as many energy-giving elements, and cannot find these in the unsubstantial meals usually partaken of with the idea of "keeping cool."

Then the common mistake of taking too many cold "gassy" drinks also sets up trouble. They distend the stomach, and dilute its digestive juices; exhaustion, lassitude, lack of appetite and indigestion follow. Your stomach needs new blood summer and winter, and the best method of renewing the blood and strengthening the digestion is by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills. These pills combat the poisons in the blood, and create new, rich blood. By this natural process you remedy your debility, the system being toned up, the digestive organs strengthened and the overworked nerves invigorated.

So lose no time, but begin to-day to take Dr. Williams' pink pills and see how soon you feel the benefit. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Of all chemists at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Nothing else is just as good.

Bombay Distributors:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., A. M. THAKKAR, VISHRAM RAMJI & CO.

CONGRESS NOT A COMMUNAL BODY.

STANDS FOR JUSTICE TO ALL COMMUNITIES.

PT. NEHRU'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

The following is an amplified report of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech at Cawnpore. At the commencement of his speech, Pandit Motilal Nehru struck a personal note by addressing the audience as 'brothers and fellow townsmen,' reminding them of his long association with them and their city. They had, on his previous visits, done him similar honours and showed their love and affection in many ways, but they had surpassed themselves on the present occasion. This did not come as a surprise to him as he fully expected that the vile handbills and leaflets with which they had been pestered, would produce natural repercussion in a renewed demonstration of regard and affection for the speaker. His expectations were fully realised and he thanked them from the bottom of his heart. He would not say a word in reply to the abusive literature with which they had been flooded (a voice: "They must be replied" Panditji): "Yes they will be replied to, but not by me. The reply will come from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai, who, I expect, will be here in a few days. I am sending whole lot to them and asking them to pronounce their own independent judgment before you. I have the fullest confidence that they will do full justice." (Loud applause and cries of 'jais'). Having thus silenced the critics Panditji proceeded with his speech.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNITIES.

He said that the object of the meeting was to support the candidature of those set up by the Congress, but the extraordinary situation he found in Cawnpore was that there was not one voice raised against the merits of those candidates. Vague charges were made against the Congress as a whole and the speaker personally, by a handful of discontents and it was indirectly sought to disgrace the candidates. It was said that the Congress will not safeguard the interests of the Hindus. No specific instance was cited and it was impossible to meet the charge except in a general way. It will be remembered that the Congress itself was the offspring of Hindu brains, helped by a few sympathetic foreigners. It was, in the early years of its exisence, chiefly composed of Hindu members. Our Mahomedan friends, with few exceptions, had kept aloof from it. It was only after 1916 that the latter joined it in any considerable numbers, but it was not till 1920 and 1921 that it became truly representative of Hindus and Musalmans alike. There had since been a set back and at the last session, held at Cawnpore, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in his speech on the principal resolution, drew attention to the very small proportion of Mussalmans in the high gathering of delegates.

In this state of things, the speaker asked, what justification could there be for the charge that the overwhelming majority of Hindus in the Congress was enimical not only to the interests of twenty two crores of their brethern, but also of their own. What fiend had possessed them, that while struggling to build up an Indian nation under all kinds of hostile influences they were besieging to destroy the rights of the largest component part of that nation, a part to which they themselves belonged. Could any man not blinded by prejudice, ever for a moment, entertain such a monstrous idea? As for the speaker personally, he claimed to be as good a Hindu as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya or Lala Lajpat Rai and any other. He said, he had not embraced Islam nor was he likely to do so, in his present life. Why was he devoting the closing years of his life to the service of the country and at the same time undoing his own work by striking at the very root of nationalism?

THE CONGRESS IDEAL.

The Indian National Congress was a purely political body and united men of all religions in India, under its flag. It had nothing to do with the religious beliefs of any of its members and had laid upon itself the duty of protecting the rights of all its members of whatever creed or colour. It was said that the Congress had taken away the freedom of conscience and of religious belief by putting restrictions on voting in communal matters. The speaker was not aware of any such restriction. There had been, for years past, an article in the Congress constitution which laid down that if a 3/4th majority of any community among Congress men object to any matter, specially affecting their community. From being brought up or discussed in the Congress, that matter must be dropped. This did not in any way affect anybody's religious belief. The only other provision about intercommunal matters, that the speaker was aware of was made recently at Calcutta by the Working Committee of the Congress This resolution was no more than a mere recommendation on the line of the old established Congress rule on the subject. Members of the Congress Party in every legislature were advised to bring all the Hindu and Musalman members together and try to ascertain their views on such an intercommunal question as was likely to be raised in the legislature concerned. If a majority of three fourths of all the members of any community was of opinion that the question should not be brought up and debated on the floor of the house, the members of the Congress Party were to try their best to arrange that the question be dropped. This did not interfere with individual opinions of the members and merely advised a course of action to avoid communal conflict within the councils; but the resolution was differently interpreted and it was thought by some that in effect, it amounted to putting all the Hindus in the council in the hands of four or five Mussalmans. This was obviously not so, but to remove all misapprehension in the matter, the Working Committee, at its Delhi meeting, had supplemented the Calcutta resolution with the provision that if all the Hindus and Musalmans in a legislature could not be brought together, the communal question to be raised in the council was to be considered at a party meeting and if a three-fourths majority of any community so desired, the matter was not to be made a party quesiton. That meant that all members of the party were free to vote as they liked. It was thus clear that the Working Committee had done the very thing which the speaker, in his reply to the letter of the Secretary to the Hindu Mahasabha, had anticipated. There was absolutely no difference now between the attitudes of the Hindu Sabha and the Congress on communal questions (loud applause and jais).

WHAT CONGRESSMEN SHOULD DO.

All charges of want of sympathy with the Hindus in the Congress party were absolutely false and baseless. It was the duty of Congressmen to compose communal differences, but if that was not possible, they were to act on lines of strict justice to all communities. They must remember that there was no such thing as an abstract right, exercisable at all times and under all conditions. Every right carried with it obligations. For instance, the right of taking processions with or without music through the public streets was a well-recognised right in all countries in the world and was, perhaps, as old as the world itself. But it could only be exercised under proper safeguards for the maintenance of the public peace and rights of others. These safeguards are usually imposed by the Police regulations and the exercise of the right is always controlled and often restricted by these regulations. If it were not so, there would be nothing to prevent one or more processions, hostile to each other, being started at one and the same time, resulting in a clash between the processionists followed by a breach of the peace. Beyond this, there was no restriction that the speaker was aware of, on the right to take processions in the streets. But strange notions about restrictions on the right were prevalent amongst the Hindus. In one instance, the speaker was actually charged of hostility to Hindu interests by not allowing a resolution to be moved in the U. P. Council, asking for an enquiry into the customs of the various localities about the playing of music before mosques. The request came to the speaker by telegram and his reply was necessarily brief. But he subsequently came to know that it was a matter hotly discussed in meeting of the Hindu Sabha at Allahabad and the speaker was condemned as an anti-Hindu. The real fact, however, was that he had always held that there was no question of the existence or non-existence of any custom in the matter and that the right was subject only to police regulations. The fact that music was never before played in front of a mosque was, in the speaker's opinion, no reason why it should not be played to-day. In asking for an enquiry into the customs of various localities, the Hindus were cutting at the very root of their right and in advising that the resolution should not be moved, the speaker had saved the Hindus from themselves. (Loud applause and Jais). It must, however, be remembered that it was not always safe for the Hindus to insist on their strict rights because in that case the Mussalmans, too, could insist on their right of cow-slaughter in a manner which, though within the law, was likely to hurt the feelings of Hindus. The best course to follow, therefore, was to act on the principle, 'live and let live.' Let both the communities adjust their rights by common consent in a manner lead calculated to annoy each other. The speaker put it to the audience to decide whether men guided by these principles should be sent to the councils or those who were thoroughly imbued with communal prejudices.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, THE GOAL.

The speaker then explained the policy of the Congress, in regard to the councils, and showed the difference between that and the policy of the other parties. Continuing, he said the whole difference amounted to this that while the members of the Congress Party were constantly to have the ideal of Swaraj and the necessity to prepare for civil disobedience present to their minds and refuse, by accepting offices, to become a part of the very Government against which they were to prepare themselves for civil disobedience, the Liberals, Responsivists and others fought shy of the very name of civil disobedience and, by taking offices in the present conditions, wanted to become a part of the Government relegating the attainment of Swaraj and the preparation for it to a subordinate place. He said so because he was sure that, after taking offices, there would be two principal parties in the councils—one a ministerial party and the other an anti-ministerial party—who will shatter away their energies in quarrels over petty actions of a minister. It was for the voters to say which of these two classes of candidates represented their views and aspirations. The speaker then dealt with the duty of the voters. They were trustees for the country and were bound to exercise their right of vote, according to their own independent judgment, in the best interests of the country. They would be guilty of a breach of this sacred trust if they voted one way or the other, merely on communal or personal grounds.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

The speaker then introduced the Congress candidates and said, he was not there to support the Hindu candidates only. He was there as much in the interests of Mussalman as that of Hindu candidates. He asked the Musselmans of Cawnpore to vote for Mr. Tasadduq Ahmed Sherwani, who was standing for the Assembly and Mr. Shaukat Ali, who was standing for the provincial council, on behalf of the Congress. They were as true Mussalmans as any other and had the additional merit of belonging to the Congress which protected Hindus and Mussalmans alike. As for Hindu candidates namely, Pandit Ganeshshankar Vidyarthi and Pandit Manilal Awasthi, the former from the city and the latter from the district of Cawnpore, it was not necessary to detain the audience as he had heard nothing but priso of them both. Concluding the speaker made a strong appeal to the audience, on behalf of the Congress, which stood for Hindus and Mussalmans alike and was the only instrument which could save them from themselves and from each other.

MOHANI'S THREE POINTS.

On the conclusion of Panditji's speech, Maulana Hasrat Mohani obtained the permission of the president to ask a few questions; but taking advantage of the indulgence shown to him, began to deliver a regular speech. He was frequently called to order by the President and shouted down by the audience but kept on speaking for about 15 minutes. He resumed his seat only when his voice was lost in the uproar. He made three points. The first was, that the Congress being preponderously a Hindu body, it had no right to set up Musalman candidates who were, under the rules, granted separate representation. He called those Musalmans traitors to their co-religionists who were standing on the Congress ticket. The second point he tried to make was, that the Congress being a National Parliament had no right to run elections which was the right of the Hindu sabha and the Muslim league. The third point was, that it was wrong to say that the Responsivists were satisfied with taking ministerships. They were acting on the principle 'take what you can, get and try for more'.

COMMUNIST TURNED COMMUNALIST.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then rose again when and after an outburst of loud applause and jais, complete silence reigned once again in the immense gathering. He said, he would not detain them for more than three minutes. While the Maulana was speaking, the speaker was wondering whether he was the same Maulana who stood for the complete independence of India from the British Empire and was the head of the Communist movement in Cawnpore. What a fall for a man who was once a pure Nationalist to call in aid the existence of separate electorates for the purpose of denouncing pure Musalman nationalists. (Cries of shame, shame). His argument was self-contradictory. In one breath, he admitted that the Congress was a National Parliament and in the next, he denounced those Musalmans who were in it as traitors. (Cries of shame, shame). The only sin of these Musalman patriots was that there were not many others in the Congress. The speaker again exhorted Musalmans to vote only for the Musalman candidates set up by the Congress. In answer to the second point, he said that he never disputed the right of individuals or bodies of indiaviduals to set up candidates of their own. Any man in the street had the right to do so. The only question was which of the rival candidates deserved their vote. The Maulana had forgotten that the National Congress was not running election to itself but to the councils which were foreign bodies and had to be captured by the Congress. As to the third point, it was all very well to talk of taking what you can get and trying for more. Experience had taught them that once they took much less than was their due, there could be little hope of getting their full rights within any measureable time. The natural tendency would be to settle down to existing conditions, so far as the Government was concerned and begin to quarrel among themselves over the little morsel thrown to them (loud and ringing applause and jais).

As soon as Panditji resumed his seat, the man who had come up to the dais at the commencement of the proceedings came up again but the audience rose to their feet in a body shouting him down with cries of jais and immediately began to disperse. After Panditji and the great bulk of the audience had left the man tried to gather some of the latter around him and speak to them. He began by making offensive remarks against Panditji but was immediately pulled down from the platform and dragged by those around him.

MUSLIM EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SIR M. HABIBULLAH TO OPEN SESSION

The twelfth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Education Conference will be held at Poona on the 20th and 21st October. The Hon. Sir Mohamed Habibullah, Education Member to the Government of India has consented to open the Conference on the first day of the session.

All communications should be made to the General Secretary the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Jaffer at Poona.

ARRESTS IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17

The police have arrested about 20 Mohammadans in connection with the disturbance here on Sunday. They include two well-known leaders Maulana Vilayat Hussain and Maulana Fakhira, alias Raschid. They have been released on bail.—A. P.

Mr. Justice Zafar Ali, at present an Additional Judge of the Lahore High Court has been appointed a permanent judge in succession to Mr. Justice Le Rossignol, who retires in October next.

The opening ceremony of the Nasik Local Board's new building was performed on Friday before a large and distinguished gathering by Mr. Bristow, Collector of Nasik.—A. P.

KAKORI HUNGER STRIKE

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.

Government of the United Provinces have issued a press communique on the Kakori hunger strikers in the course of which they say:—"The authorities have so far resorted only to the withdrawal of concessions Prisoners have been segregated. Interviews except with legal advisers have been disallowed and correspondence stopped. The last step has been rendered specially necessary by the detection of an attempt by prisoners to smuggle a letter to friends outside the jail asking for the supply of a dangerous drug which softens the pangs of hunger. Fetters were imposed for a few days but discontinued under Government orders."—A. P.

STAND BY THE CONGRESS

SWAMI SATYADEO'S APPEAL

NAGPUR, Sept. 18.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee Dr. Khare, M.L.C., presiding Swami Satyadeo delivered a public lecture last night on the present political parties. The Swami traced recent political developments in India and urged the audience to support the Congress programme in the general election. He criticised the action of the Responsivists for starting a rival party and characterised it as suicidal. He maintained that discipline was the soul of all political movements in India and said it was the bounden duty of all political parties to abide by the decision of the majority and carry it out loyally and faithfully. He appealed to the electorate to stand by the Congress firmly sinking all differences and divisions in the Congress.—A. P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

AN EGYPTIAN LADY'S ADVICE TO INDIANS

DELHI, Sept. 18.

Miss Zualakha Suleman, Egyptian educationist, delivered a public lecture last evening at the Queen's Gardens. She said she was much interested in education of children and had come to India to study the educational system here during three months' vacations. What she would tell them to-day would be her impressions gained in this country. The crying need of India was social reform which should be by evolution not by revolution. It was not wise to break away from life all at once. Social evils should be got rid of gradually. Education only means social uplift to her mind. She said the purdha system, child marriage, widow system, caste system were some problems which needed a careful handling. The caste system, she said, was a mockery of human brotherhood. It was ridiculous for Indians to ask for Swaraj when they could not give freedom to their own countrymen. The speaker spoke at length on religion. She noticed people were directly hospitable but were also perfectly intolerant. She thought India could take a lesson from Egypt. There the Muslim maiority lived in absolute harmony with the Christian minority because they knew the moment they had communal feuds the third party would step in.

Referring to the question of the stoppage of music before mosques, she said they had no such silly thing in Egypt nor Quaran had any, such dictates on the subject. Unless they stopped quallelling over things like that they could never be a free nation.—A. P.

DR TAGORE'S TOUR IN EUROPE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

A message received from London dated the 15th of September states that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left England on August 21st for the continent. At Oslo Dr. Tagore had a private interview with the King of Norway and was accorded a reception when he met several notable personages. At Stockholm, Copenhagen and Hamburg receptions were held followed by a public lecture and readings and interviews with learned professors of the University. The party arrived at Berlin on September 11th. Lord Sinha is accompanying the poet.—A. P.

BANDRA FAIR

(From Our Corespondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 17.

People of every nationality and creed have been flocking during the last few days to the Shrine of the Lady of the Mount at Bandra, seeking new favours or paying their vows for benefits received through the intercession of the Blessed Mother of Jesus. Only during the last two days of heavy rains the crowd was slightly thinned.

The fair is in full swing and is full of rare and attractive curios and children indeed have a very nice time of it. As people move down the long flight of steps, sightseeing and making purchases, the noise of trumpets, mouth-organs, bladders and what not, is giving the feast a happy appearance. This year a good many charitable institutions have put their stalls round about the Chapel and all seem to make a good business. The fun of all the shows and a real feast-making is observant at the Mount Carmel's Church, where the merry-go-round, the tumbling boxes, sea-on-land, picture galleries and host of other amusements and cafes are arranged. One of the most attractive sights is the Grand Fancy Bazaar held in the St. Aloysius' School Hall in aid of its Building Fund. Here the exhibits and games are arranged to suit all pockets and tastes. Thursday last witnessed the First Whist Drive and in spite of the inclemency of weather, about 32 tables were laid out and fine string music was provided.

The Fair terminated yesterday, but there being a Bank Holiday to-day, the Second Whist Drive will come off at 7 p.m. at the St. Aloysius' School Hall, when there is expected to be a large gathering and fine music.

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT

The report of the Haffkine Institute for the year 1925 shows that in spite of the decrease in plague throughout India, the demand for Haffkine's plague prophylactic continues. From the opening of the Laboratory up to the end of the year 1925 nearly 26 million doses of the vaccine have been sent out. The output during the last year was 1,027,000 as against 1,489,700 in 1924.

642,370 rats alive and dead were sent by the Bombay Municipality to the Institute for examination for plague.

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT.

The Anti-Rabic Section, in the fourth your of its existence, continued to develop. As in previous years, it has been the endeavour to encourage treatment in districts nearer to the homes of persons bitten and so provide treatment for many persons who would otherwise be unable to take the long journey to Bombay; Kasauli or Coonoor. During the past year 4381 persons received anti-rabic treatment from the Haffkine Institute of whom 625 were treated at Bombay. The remaining 3756 were distributed over different centres of which 13 are under the Government of Bombay and 17 are in the Central Provinces; United Provinces; Baluchistan; Indian States; the Army Department; and one or other of the great Railways; and Goa.

ANAEMIA DURING PREGNANCY.

Dr. Margaret Balfour has begun an enquiry into the causes of maternal and infant mortality in India. In Bombay she finds that an important cause of maternal mortality is a severe anaemia coming on during the last five months of pregnancy. The disease is said to be rare in Europe. Among 12,000 labour cases treated, in the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin; during the years 1920-23 only one case of anaemia was recorded; while in Bombay in five months Dr. Balfour studied 60 cases in three of the Bombay Maternity Hospitals. The proportion of non-pregnant to pregnant women in Bombay City is about 25 to 1, but the incidence of cases of anaemia is about 4 to 1. Anaemia is, therefore, much more frequent among the pregnant, and where it is present in a non-pregnant woman, there is usually some cause, such as tuberculosis, dysentery or malaria. Malaria offers an explanation for the frequency of this anaemia in India as compared with Europe. But most of the patients emphatically deny having had much fever and in only four out of sixty did the blood show parasites.

POLLUTED WATER

A USELESS TEST

The report of the Haffkine Institute for 1925, referring to the fact that the Chemical Department of the Institute examined 33 samples of water bacteriologically and 115 samples chemically, says:—"After reviewing this work it is difficult to understand of what value these bacteriological analysis were to the senders. The samples are forwarded by post or by rail and arrive after many hours and often several days' delay. These samples as far as we can gather were all taken from supplies liable to pollution and for the third year in succession we desire to repeat Colonel Mackie's remarks: 'The chemical and bacteriological examination of waters liable to pollution is useless and dangerous, useless because it is only of value as regards the particular sample analysed, and dangerous because it creates a sense of false security.' The lesson we wish to drive home is that waters liable to pollution whether of wells, tanks or rivers, should be looked upon as dangerous, and should be treated by chlorination in an approved manner, or by boiling. If a water-supply is chlorinated, then bacteriological tests of properly taken samples will show whether the chlorination is effective or not."

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

CANDIDATES FROM SATARA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Sept. 18.

For the three Satara district non-Mahomedan rural seats in the Bombay Legislative Council, six candidates in all have put in their nominations till now. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale represents the new Indian National Party while Laxmanrao Deshpande (an Inamdar of Karad) and Bhausaheb Soman (the sitting member of the now dissolved Bombay Legislature) represent the Maharashtra Responsive Party R. B. Shinde, pleader, who is recommended for being nominated at the hands of the non-Brahmin Congress Executive is the fourth candidate. Khan Bahadur Cooper and the Honourable B. V. Jadhav who expect to secure the non-Brahmin Congress Party support, and who represented this district at the last Council have also presented their nominations.

Of the three new candidates Mr Shinde is the youngest and happens to be only a novice in the field while the other two were severely beaten by the non-Brahmin candidates at the last election. The result of scrutiny of the nomination papers will be out on Tuesday.

A Pabna message of September 18th says:—Mr. Hollow, Special Magistrate, to-day disposed of the first case arising out of the communal riots in which three Mahomedans were charged with rioting and looting. All the accused were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. They were further bound down to keep peace for one year.—A. P.

DISASTROUS TO COUNTRY.

EFFECT OF 18D. RATIO.

PROF. SHAH ON RUPEE EXCHANGE.

At the University Building Bombay, Professor K. T. Shah, the Professor of Economics and Sociology, Bombay University delivered the second of his series of lectures on the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance on Saturday evening. Professor Shah spoke on "The real position of the rupee and its ratio in exchange."

At the outset the lecturer said that the first point which they had to consider was whether the rupee was a standard or a token coin. The standard was an unvarying exponent of comparative value while a token coin was as a rule a fraction of the standard. It was a legal tender for only a restricted maximum; while the standard was a full legal tender for any amount. The token coin could be valued according to the convenience of the Mint authorities. The standard had its own natural valuation with respect to things in general while token was usually given an arbitrary artificial valuation commonly in excess of the intrinsic value of the material. One more difference between the standard and the token coin was that the standard was usually minted freely while token was usually monopolised with a heavy seignorage charge.

There was a need for both kinds of money in everyday life. The rupee, said the leturer was a taken coin and an unlimited legal tender. It was impossible to fix a ratio between gold and silver coins. Such a position could not be maintained because the factors that affected the supply and demand of both the different metals, and the condition of the particular countries concerned were not under the control of any Government. In the last 35 years the ratio of exchange was changed for not less than five or six times in India, such a frequent change would certainly lead anyone to distrust the whole system. And the new ratio that was proposed by the Currency Commission was also not going to be permanent for a reasonable period of time. There was no guarantee coming forth from the authorities concerned to the effect that the new ratio would be permanent for a reasonable period at least, unless such a guarantee was coming forth, it was no use accepting the 18d. ratio.

QUESTION OF GOLD STANDARD.

More than the ratio, the question whether India was going to have a gold standard or not was of greater importance from the point of view of principle. If gold standard were established in India, it would be a lasting solution.

Referring to the reasons stated by the Currency Commission in recommending to fix the ratio at 18d. to the rupee, the lecturer said that the Commission had given three main reasons two of which referred to the adjustment of wages and prices according to the new ratio. To say that the prices were adjusted was partly true, but since what time were the prices adjusted to the new ratio, asked the speaker. The time was only of a few months and nobody would be losing if the prices were changed. The same operations that brought about the new ratio had affected the adjustment of prices. The achievement of such fixation was rather to statistise foreign exchange than to stabilise prices though prices in all the countries with relatively fixed exchanges would tend to move sympathetically. The ratio would surely move up and down although it might be that the movement might be concealed.

The speaker continuing said that the Land Revenue Settlement was in the country for a period of 30 years, and therefore a change in the ratio would not affect the agriculturists at all. On the contrary the proposed ratio would bring 12½ per cent. more in prices and it would be tantamount to an increase of 12-1/2 per cent. in taxation. In adopting the new ratio of 18d. to the rupee, there would be sacrifice, but it would be on the part of India alone, whereas it would benefit the Government finances. The effect of it on the trade, industry and agriculture of the country would also be disastrous.

OLD AND NEW RATIOS COMPARED.

Prof. Shah then comparing the old and the new ratios said that the only basis for such a comparison would be the benefit to the people and industry of India In fact the ratio was not a very important point. If the rupee was truly a token only, its ratio to the standard was a mere matter of internal importance during the period of transition. The more important point was whether India was going to have a gold standard or not, and on the decision of that point rested the future of Indian economics and finances.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BHIWANI, Sept. 15.

The sky is again clear. The crops are in a good condition. Malaria is prevalent all round. The Committee is in the same old condition. Party spirit is the prominent feature of the work. The city's interest and sanitation are neglected. Nothing is yet done in the matter of free compulsory education, for which resolutions were passed years ago.

Every one in the district is anxiously awaiting the changes in the methods of administration of the district. Till now the old order continues. Nothing is yet certain regarding Council elections. Final decision will be arrived at after the Delhi meeting. The Hindu Sabha is very active, and workers are going round denouncing the Congress and Congress leaders. Some stray cases of plague are reported in the neighbouring villages.

Lovely Hair

—Healthy, Lustrous, Luxuraint—

YOU CAN HAVE IT

Lovely hair—abundant wavy and lustrous hair that calls forth unstinted admiration—YOU can have it by using

Approved by Doctors KOKO FOR THE HAIR *Used by Royalty*

Koko makes the hair strong and healthy. It brings to life every particle of glow and sheen your hair possesses and thus reveals to the world all its natural loveliness and hidden charm. Every woman should use KOKO. It is so fragrant and very, very refreshing, indeed ideal for hot climates.

Equally beneficial for men and children.

NO GREASE. NO DYE. GUARANTEE HARMLESS.

Obtainable from Chemists, Bazaars, etc. throughout India. Prices in England 1-6; 3 & 5-6 per bottle.

TRY KOKO VANISHING CREAM.

It is a really good cream, thoroughly protecting the skin from the coarsening effects of Sun, Wind, Dust and torrential Rain. Makes an excellent base for Powder. Delightfully perfumed. A great favourite in London.

KOKO-MARICOPAS Co, Ltd, 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON.

There's nothing like a good night's rest

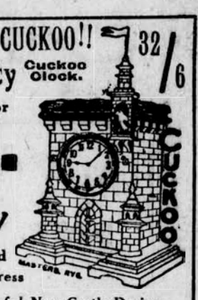
for fitting one for a good day's work - and there's nothing like a cup of Horlick's for ensuring a good night's rest. Never be without this easily made and nourishing "night-cap"

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

CUCKOO! CUCKOO!! A Novelty Cuckoo Clock. 32/6

Offered for **2/-** NOW



Carried Paid to your Address

A Wonderful New Castle Design.

and a reliable clock which will keep true time in any part of the world. It is the most handsome **Cuckoo Clock** ever designed. A model castle in oak, 12in. high, with carved gateway and turret from where the cuckoo calls the hours and half-hours, in a natural bird-like tone. Will amuse the young folks and delight your friends. Price **32/6** or sent for **2/-** deposit post paid to any part of the world. Balance payable on delivery of Clock, C.O.D. or (V.P.P.)

Solid Gold Snake Ring 2/6 Now

English Government Seal engraved Snake Ring set with garnets or rubies, price **35/-** or sent for **2/6** deposit. Balance payable on delivery of Ring C.O.D. or (V.P.P.)

MASTERS' Stores, High St., Rye, Eng.

By Appointment to

H. E. the VICEROY of India

AND

H.E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay.

V.V. WAGH

SCULPTOR

6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK & DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts

Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pyrony, Bombay

THE ORIGINAL FIRM of OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

By Special Appointment to

H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.
Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.

Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.

Rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.

Please note our address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar names

Depilatory Soap.

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-

For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE,

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

THE LATE MR. R. D. TATA.

JAMSHEDPUR'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 7.

It was a sight as to how Jamshedpur paid its tribute to the memory of the great departed Mr. R.D. Tata, who was not only the man at the helms of the great steel industry, but a pioneer of Indian industry, a friend of the poor and a sincere well wisher of his own labourers. To express sorrow and the great loss sustained by the Indian industry in general and the Steel Industry in India in particular by the death of this captain of industries, the citizens of Jamshedpur met in a body in the spacious Milanee Hall. Officers, workers and other men and women, representing various communites packed the Hall, Mr. C.A. Alexander, General Manager presided.

The President in his opening speech referred to the many qualities of the late Mr. Tata and the great loss suffered by the industry at his sudden death. Mr. Tata, he said, had valrious interests such as cotton, iron and steel and general trading. Latterly he devoted a good deal of his time to the development of the iron and steel industry and took special interest in Jamshedpur. The late Mr. Tata took a real and personal interest in the welfare of the labourers and had expressed that all his workmen were as members of his own family.

In moving the resolution to place on record the deep sense of loss and sorrow at the sudden death of Mr. Tata, Mr. D.M. Madan, M.L.C., paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased and touched on the various activities of his life. Mr. Tata, he said, was a poor man in the beginning, and knew exactly what poverty was. He could feel for the poor and always wished therefore, to see the welfare of his poor labourers whom he always used to regard as members of his own family. His name will remain closely associated with Jamshedpur and the works will ever bear a splendid testimony to his activities. He was a man of charitable disposition who always loved to do good in secret. It was he who promoted welfare activities in the town and harmonised the relations between labour and management as well as instilled into the minds of all workers the noble ideal of work for the improvement and growth of a great national industry as a stepping stone towards the ideal of general national advancement. And it was also the late Mr. R. D. Tata, who piloted the affairs of the Steel Co., during the most critical period of its history and retrieved its situation by his careful foresight and practical wisdom. The name of the deceased will be written in letters of gold in the history of the advancement and improvements of Indian Industry.

A FRIEND OF THE POOR

In seconding the resolution Mr. C. F. Andrews, President of the Jamshedpur Labour Association, said that he had met Mr. R. D. Tata constantly and learnt to love and respect him before Mr. Tata asked him personally to help him in the work at Jamshedpur. It was one vital thing to Mr. Tata at the time to restore peace and goodwill and friendship between the employers and employees. The thing nearest to his heart was not merely to rescue the Steel Co. from the depression of trade that had grown so alarming during those days, but perhaps more—to rescue the Steel Co., from that misunderstanding which somehow had arisen and had been the cause of the strike itself. All through these years after the strike, he did his utmost to make his own friendship for every employee known. He told the speaker what Mr. Madan had been saying, that he was a poor man and understood the sufferings of the poor. He knew what poverty meant. Therefore, this was the thing nearest to his heart to win back the confidence of every one in Jamshedpur.

Continuing, Mr. Andrews said that he knew full well that one of the happiest things in the last year of Mr. Tata's life was the fact that during that year the most cordial relations had been restored between labour and capital, between employers and the employees. To-day they all stood together in Jamshedpur as one united family to carry on one united work. It was not necessary to say more than that. That one consideration, that one aspect of his character—his love for the poor—was by far the deepest and clearest in the speaker's own memory. Every time he met Mr. Tata he felt it. He felt it as a deep reality in his life. Every time he met the deceased in Jamshedpur, he saw it expressed in action.

Mr. Andrews added that he saw the tenderness and kindness with which Mr. Tata met the humblest workman as an equal, as a brother, and as a friend. He made no distinction or difference between man and man. It was this which drew the speaker towards the late Mr. R. D. Tata; and he thought that perhaps this one memory of him would be the longest cherished in Jamshedpur.

On Rev. Fr. Verloove supporting the resolution with a little speech it was carried, all standing. A minute's silent prayer was then observed. Messrs. Sundrier, Temple, Shartangdhar, Gupta and Baij Nath spoke touching on the life and life-work of the late Mr. Tata. It was agreed that the message of condolence would be sent to Sir Dorab Tata and to the family of the deceased.

The Hon. Rai Jajeswar Bali, Minister of Education opening the Marris College of Hindustani music at Lucknow on Thursday said that the new institution which owed much to the sympathy of the Governor was a move in the right direction to promote the neglected art of Indian music on modern scientific lines.

INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY

PLEDGE FOR CANDIDATES.

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

As the result of a prolonged conference between Hindu leaders of the Punjab at the residence of Lala Lajpatrai an election board has been formed consisting of Pandit Malaviya, Lajpatrai and Raja Narendranath to select candidates for the Council and the Assembly.

Candidates wishing to abide by the decision of the board shall have to sign the following pledge:—"I desire to avoid unnecessary conflict, waste of money and energy in the coming elections and also to ensure the return of the best candidate to the legislatures. With this object I request you to decide which competing candidates shall retire and leave the field free for gentlemen who in your opinion will best be able to serve country and community under existing circumstances. I hereby promise to abide by your decision." About fifteen candidates have already signed the pledge and others have been requested to wire by the 19th of September.

Pandit Malaviya is addressing a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore to-night on the programme of the Independent Congress Party at the coming elections. Lala Lajpatrai presides.—A. P.

COMING SESSION OF PUNJAB COUNCIL.

A SHORT PROGRAMME EXPECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

It is understood the Punjab Government have decided to move down to Lahore on 6th October. Plans for the forthcoming session of the Punjab Council are being matured. This being the last session, the Governor is expected to address the Council before its dissolution, and may take the opportunity to review its working during the last three years.

REVENUE BILL UNDER PREPARATION.

The programme for the session is not expected to be much. Mostly supplementary demands for grants will be brought forward. A Land Revenue Bill is under preparation, but it is doubtful whether it will be ready for introduction this session. It may be moreover held advisable to bring forward such an important measure before the new Council. The forthcoming session will be very brief as members must be anxious to get away as soon as possible to canvass support in their constituency for the general election which is now hanging on them.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

FIRST ANNUAL GATHERING.

The first annual gathering of the Royal Institute of Science that came off on Saturday noon was a notable success. That function of this kind could be an event of special interest not only to the students of science but also to the general public was demonstrated by the organisers of the gathering by introducing popular scientific demonstrations in its programme.

The demonstrations, carried on mainly by post-graduate students, attracted and appealed to a large number of visitors. The wonders of electricity and of the phenomena in the departments of chemistry, biology and botany were displayed and lucidly explained to the visitors who thoroughly appreciated them. Rare and, in some cases, live specimens of biological interest were displayed, and special facilities for the use of microscopes were placed at the disposal of visitors. The demonstrations aroused considerable interest as the explanations were free from ovex.

The visitors were next entertained with music and conjuring tricks.

The whole function gone through was organised by students themselves and their music, vocal as well as instrumental, was admirable and evoked much applause.

Dr. Meldrem, the Principal of the Institute made a short speech suitable to the occasion, and dwelt on certain matters regarding the Institute, specially about the proposed affiliation of the Institute to the University of Bombay. Dr. N. A. F. Moos, then spoke followed by the Principal of the Elphinstone College, Mr. Hamill. Mr. Hamill assured Dr. Meldren of the goodwill that existed between the two useful educational institutions and humorously said that whatever the past might have been, he, a Scotsman was not going to disagree with the Irishman, Dr. Meldrem, and that no antagonism could ever arise as to their attitude towards the Institute.

After light refreshments the function came to a close.

A Calcutta message of 17th instant states:—During July last 44 joint stock companies were registered with 162 lakhs capital as against 36 companies with 76 lakhs capital in the preceding month. Bengal accounted for 15 companies with 17 lakhs capital and Bombay for 6 companies with 86 lakhs capital.—A.P.

Miracles of Healing and Magic Cures

This book contains Mesmeric and Hypnotic cures for diseases. Talismans to cure diseases, methods of prolonging longevity, water healing, breath healing, cure by yogic exercises, wonderful yogic simple herbal recipes and cures for very many diseases, several preventives, various hints and secrets of health culture, water and air tonics cure by music, laughter, devotion and breathing exercises, spiritual healing and cure by prayer. Price 0-12-0.

TATA INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE, Vizianagram, Vizag Dt.

Make your Teeth Strong with Kalzana

Very few people get enough calcium from their ordinary food. Yet medical science insists that it is the most important of all the minerals needed by the body. Kalzana is calcium in a palatable, easily digested form. Take a few tablets daily and provide your system with the material it needs to form strong, sound teeth, capable of lasting a life-time.

A Doctor of Dental Surgery writes: *"Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and so stops tooth-decay. I have often seen extraordinary results even after a few weeks' use."*

Look at your children's teeth. If the first set shows decay take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

Expectant and nursing mothers need Kalzana. It makes good the excessive loss of calcium, protects the teeth against decay and secures strong, safe teeth to their children.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the Manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold at all chemists and stores.

Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA
BOILS MALARIA RICKETS
EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION.

GOOD FOR THE TEETH.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY;—

Sport Coat	(A)	.. Rs. 14-8-0	Ideal Shirt	.. ..	Rs. 2-6-0
,, ,,	(B)	.. ,, 16-8-0	Champion and Brixworth Shirt	.. .. ..	,, 2-0-0
Blazer	,,	.. .. ,, 20-8-0	Khakhi Shirts	.. ..	,, 2-12-0
White Flannel Pant		.. ,, 15-8-0	Sleeping Suits	.. ..	,, 4-8-0
Asoka Special Tussore Suit		,, 10-0-0	White and Striped Soft Collars	.. ..	,, 2-4-0 per Doz.
Shikarpur Silk Suit		.. ,, 27-8-0			
Surat Tussore Suit		.. ,, 18-8-0			
Wonder Silk Shirt each		,, 9-0-0			

HIGH CLASS TAILORS, OUTFITTERS and SHIRT SPECIALIST

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

PRINCESS STREET. .. .. BOMBAY 2.

Telephone No. 25677

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

Digitized by the Central Library from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

READ

Bombay Chronicle

DAILY and SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

AGRA—Mr. A. N. Takru
AHMEDABAD—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP—Messrs. A: J D'Souza & Co.
AKOLA—Mr. P. K Vaidya.
AMRAOTI—Mr. M. S Perkar
BARODA—Chimanlal Himatlal Shah.
BAGALKOT—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM—Messrs V V Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL—Mr Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR—Mr P S Apte
BROACH—Mr. H D Gulamhussein.
CAWNPORE—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI—Messrs. R K Bros.
DHARWAR—Student's Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA Mr. V A Kildodar.
GADAG—Mr. R K Asundi.
GODHRA—Mr. Jaswantlal J Pandya.
HUBLI—Mr. A M Dalvi.
HDYRABAD DN—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
HYDRABAD SIND—S J Co-operative Society.
INDORE CITY—Messrs. B. Waruno and Co
JALGAON—Mr. Vishnu Ganes Bhave.
JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jothalal P Bhagat.
JODHPUR—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY—Mr. Hariram P. Chaude.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
NAGPUR—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK—Mr. B. K. Mitbasagarkar.
PRANTIJ—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY—Opp. Vishram Bag,—Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.;
230, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. L.V.Saptarshi
497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyar & Co.
RATNAGIRI—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
SIMLA—R. K. Bros.
SURAT—Mr. C. A. Kaji.
THANA—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WARDHA—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.

ALSO

All The Railway Station Book Stalls

OF

Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.,

AND

Messrs. HIGGIN BOTHAMS, Ltd.

Never refuse a good offer!

If your friend offers you

SCISSORS

take them! You will buy them for yourself next time.

MADE IN ENGLAND

W.D & H.O WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON

The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd.

DON'T LET THAT HEADACHE SPOIL YOUR BUSINESS.

The Surest Cure for it is the famous

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Buy a bottle to-day

(1-2

ANNIHILATES ALL ACHES & PAINS

Has DENGUE MALARIA or TYPHOID *sapped your strength?*

WHEN fever, disease or sickness has sapped the strength, no other food is as beneficial as Quaker Oats. It is easy to digest, does not burden the stomach and has great reconstructive powers. It supplies liberal quantities of protein, mineral salts and vitamins required to build up the organism and add vigor to the body. Physicians everywhere recommend Quaker Oats for the convalescent.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats 690

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every spect. By using this sexual power is xtraordinarily increased Every one can se it with unexpected result. Trial is olicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three or Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,
186, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

ALL AT HALF PRICES!!

Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

22 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.

SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.

Write to:— SWAN HOUSE,
P. B. 508, P. T. MADRAS.

DR. CHAS. DE GRATHS,

ELECTRIC OIL

"KING OF PAIN"

A powerful medicinal liniment; a prompt and vigorous pain reliever. It never fails to relieve Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, Lumbago, Backache, Cramps and Muscular Pains in any part of the body.

Sold Everywhere.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1 & 2, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta; KEMP & Co., Bombay; DEY & Bros., 32, Mogul Street, Rangoo

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB F. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.